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## EXTRACTS

FROM

# REPORTS ON TOWNSHIPS 1 TO 16, WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

RECEIVED FROM SURVEYORS

TO JULY 1, 1914



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COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL

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Published by authority of the HONOURABLE W. J. ROCHE,  
Minister of the Interior.







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### NOTICE.

The descriptions of townships and township outlines contained in this pamphlet have been taken from surveyors' reports on file in this office. All reports received to July 1, 1914, are included.

The townships are placed in ranges, the number of the range being at the top of the page and the number of the township in heavy figures on the left side.

E. DEVILLE,  
*Surveyor General.*

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH,  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OTTAWA, April 6, 1915.







# TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

## RANGE 1.

- (*East outline.*)—This line runs through an undulating prairie. The soil is a clay loam of first-class quality, good for agricultural purposes.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*
- 1.

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is composed of very rich soil well drained by a watercourse. The only timber that it contains stands in section 31, and will soon be appropriate for building purposes. Generally the township is rolling prairie adapted for immediate cultivation, there being little or no low land.—*L. Kennedy, D.L.S., 1875.*

(*East outline.*)—These townships, especially the southern ones, are situated **1 to 13.** in the finest wheat belt of the world. The soil is from six to fifteen inches of black loam with a clay subsoil. With the exception of the valleys of the Morris and Assiniboine rivers in townships 6 and 10, respectively, which are wooded with poplar, oak and willow scrub, the country is fairly level, open prairie. Prairie hay and range grass is abundant where the land is not under cultivation. From townships 4 to 9, inclusive, a great deal of drainage has been done by the Provincial Government, increasing the value of the land in districts originally swampy. Morris river in section 13, township 6, averages about two chains wide, is eight feet deep and flows about two miles per hour. The Assiniboine river in running through the St. François Xavier parish is about six chains wide and flows at the rate of three miles per hour. Generally speaking, good water may be obtained where wells are sunk; in places, however, the water close to the surface is slightly alkaline. No water-powers are evident in this district. The summers are long and cool with no frosts. There is the constant prairie breeze which is very refreshing. During the months of December, January and February, the cold, though severe, is healthy, being very dry, which together with the long beautiful autumn makes a climate second to none. No fuel is available in this district, the farmers hauling coal and gasoline from the railways for heat and power. No stone-quarries nor minerals exist. There is no game other than a few prairie-chickens.—*A. G. Stuart, D.L.S., 1912.*

2. (*East outline.*)—This line runs through an undulating and level prairie. The soil is a black clay loam of first-class quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is a level prairie with black loam soil and is all fit for cultivation.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

3. (*North outline.*)—Along this line the country is all level prairie with first-class black loam soil.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*East outline.*)—This boundary runs through a level prairie. The soil is a stiff clay and of second-class quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is open, level prairie generally with a stiff, heavy clay soil. In the southwestern portion the soil is a light, clay loam; the land is higher and has a gentle slope to the south. In this part there is a fine body of water abounding with wild fowl.—*J. Grant, D.L.S., 1872.*

4. (*North outline.*)—The country traversed by this line is all level prairie with a first-class black clay soil.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 1—*Continued.*

(*East outline.*)—This line runs through a level prairie. The soil is a stiff clay of second-class quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is all prairie. The north half is high and dry with a clay loam soil, while the south half is somewhat lower and wet in the spring. There are no streams nor lakes in the township and the surface water which accumulates in the spring is completely evaporated by July.—*J. Grant, D.L.S., 1872.*

5. (*East outline.*)—This line runs through a level prairie. The soil is clay loam of first-class quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is a clear, open prairie with a fine clay loam soil. It is well fitted for agricultural purposes. Towards the south it is very level and free from bush, but towards the north it is somewhat rough and rolling. There is no timber of any description in the whole township.—*J. Morris, D.L.S., 1872.*

6. (*North outline.*)—This line runs over a level prairie, the land of which is rather low in places and affords good pasture. The soil is of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*East outline.*)—The country along this line is a level prairie. The soil is a clay loam of first-class quality. There is a good deal of willow scrub in sections 1, 12 and 13. Morris river runs through this township draining the large marsh to the northwest.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is well suited for settlement as the soil in most places is a clay loam. In the vicinity of the Morris river, the banks of which are about twenty feet high, it is a stiff heavy clay. This township is entirely destitute of timber.—*J. Morris, D.L.S., 1872.*

7. (*East outline.*)—Along this line the country is all level prairie with good pasture land and hay marshes. The soil is a black loam of second-class quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is watered and drained by the east branch of Morris river, which takes its rise partly in this township and partly in the adjacent one to the west. A large portion of the land is high first-class prairie. To the west of the Morris river the township takes in part of the large marsh lying to the west. This township is entirely destitute of timber.—*J. A. Snow, D.L.S. 1872.*

8. (*East outline.*)—This line runs through an undulating prairie. Along the rivière Sale which flows across the northeasterly corner, there is a belt of timber, consisting of oak and poplar. As there are some good hay lands and the soil is of first-class quality, the township is eminently adapted to agricultural purposes.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—Twenty sections of this township are sufficiently dry for cultivation; the balance is good hay land. The rivière Sale runs through section 36 and touches the northeast angle of section 35. This stream has running water all through the summer. Its banks are tolerably well wooded.—*J. A. Snow, D.L.S., 1872.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 1—*Continued.*

**9.** (*East outline.*)—This line runs through excellent undulating prairie with occasional bluffs of poplar and a belt of timber along the rivière Sale, consisting of oak and poplar. The soil is of first-class quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is suitable for grazing purposes. That portion contiguous to the rivière Sale is wooded and watered, and is well adapted to agriculture.—*O. B. Davidson, D.L.S., 1872.*

**10.** (*North outline.*)—This line passes through fine, level prairie with an occasional bluff of poplar in addition to the belt of timber, consisting of oak, ash, elm and maple, found along the Assiniboine river. The soil is a black clay loam of first-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*East outline.*)—This line passes through excellent land which is watered by the Assiniboine river. There is a belt of timber along the river, consisting of oak, elm and basswood. The soil is a clay loam of first-class quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The land is slightly undulating. It is made up of dry land, fit for immediate cultivation, and moist hay land. The whole may be easily drained. The soil is very rich, being an alluvial deposit, overlying a porous clay or marl. There is no waste land in this township. Water can be easily obtained in many places by digging a few feet. There is no timber.—*A. H. Vaughan, D.L.S., 1872.*

**11.** (*East outline.*)—The country along this line is level prairie, suitable for pasture land. The soil is a clay loam of first-class quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is all open, level prairie, the land sloping gently to the south and southeast. The soil is dark clay loam, very deep and rich, and well adapted to farming purposes. No stones are to be seen and no timber grows on the part surveyed. The township is very dry, there being scarcely any wet land, and very little hay land. There are no running streams, but there is no difficulty in getting water by digging. The water is good and free from any brackish taste.—*J. Warren, D.L.S., 1872.*

**12.** (*North outline.*)—This line passes through high, rolling prairie of first-class quality, excepting sections 32 and 33, which are low, swampy hay land.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*East outline.*)—The country along this line is mostly pasture land, only a small area being suitable for agricultural purposes. There are a few belts of poplar and scrubby oak timber. The soil is generally a light clay loam of first-class quality with an occasional gravelly ridge.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is nearly all open prairie, sloping gently to the south. There is no timber, except a few small poplar groves in sections 23, 24, 25, and 36, but the timber is very small. There are a few hay swamps; the one on the northerly limit of the township is large and good. There are no running streams, but water can be had by digging a few feet. The soil is very rich, being a dark clay loam, and is well adapted to agricultural purposes.—*J. Warren, D.L.S., 1872.*

**13.** (*East outline.*)—This line passes through an undulating prairie with bluffs of poplar. There is no water. The soil is a light clay loam with gravelly ridges. There are a number of hay marshes.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 1—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The south and west parts of this township are prairie. The north is well wooded with poplar. Fire has run through the principal portion of the bush. The land is generally of good quality, but where the groves of wood occur, it is slightly stony. Many hay marshes and dry ridges are found throughout the prairie land. There is a ridge of limestone in section 1 where a lime-kiln has been built in which a large quantity of first-class lime is burned.—*D. Sadler, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*North outline.*)—The country along this line is a broken and uneven prairie, **14.** low and swampy with clumps of poplar and brush. The land is stony and gravelly, and is poor farming land. The soil is of third-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*East outline.*)—This line passes through an undulating prairie with gravelly ridges and bluffs of poplar. There is no water. The soil is a light clay loam of good quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township consists of groves of poplar and glades of prairie. The prairie and bush are about equally divided. A large portion of the latter has been killed by fire. The soil is dry and of an average quality. A gravel ridge extends along the northern tier of sections, the soil in which is light and sandy. At the foot of the ridge the soil is stony. From about one mile south of the ridge to the base line the soil is of good quality. Good water can be obtained by digging.—*D. Sadler, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*East outline.*)—This is essentially a bush country, the timber varying **14 to 28.** from light poplar and scrub to poplar ten inches in diameter, and in places, as in township 25, there are some small areas of fine spruce suitable for building and railway uses. A good government colonization road runs through the Fisher River country from the railways. The soil is variable and could hardly be classified in a general report. There is a good deal of muskeg in places; notwithstanding this fact, however, there is much very rich land, and mixed farming is carried on with great success. The vast extent of hay-slough land and ranging country makes this district suitable also for stock-raising. There is an abundance of fresh water from the small streams; fresh water is also easily obtained by sinking shallow wells. No water-powers are to be found in this district. Only two small streams were noted, namely: the Icelandic river in township 23 which flows under ground in crossing the meridian and the Fisher river in section 24, township 28, which is about three chains wide and eight feet deep, flowing at the rate of one-quarter mile per hour. There is some good building stone (limestone) in township 19. The climate is the same as that described for southern Manitoba in the report on townships 1 to 13. There is an abundance of soft wood; in fact, the cutting and shipping of cordwood to the cities during the winter months has become quite an industry. No minerals were located. In townships 26, 27 and 28 game is fairly plentiful, there being moose, deer, caribou, partridges, muskrats and rabbits. It is a peculiar fact that the moose, deer and caribou are more plentiful in this district than in the country north as far as Hudson bay. It is said that these animals come south into the more settled districts to avoid the ravages of the timber wolves, so plentiful north of lake Winnipeg and lake Manitoba.—*A. G. Stuart, D.L.S., 1912.*

(*East outline.*)—This line passes through an undulating prairie with numerous bluffs of poplar and willow. **15.** There are many gravelly ridges, hay marshes and muskegs. Shoal lake cuts off the northwesterly portion of the township. The soil is generally light and of second-class quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 1.—*Concluded.*

(*Subdivision.*)—About two-thirds of this township is good land for settlement. There are a few scattered groves of small poplar suitable for fencing and fuel, but none of sufficient size to be of value for building were found. In the vicinity of Shoal lake there are a few stony ridges. The water in the lake mentioned is slightly brackish, but not unwholesome.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—The country along these lines is undulating  
**16.** prairie with gravelly and stony ridges, and is timbered with poplar. There are occasional swamps and muskegs. The soil is gravelly, and not well suited for tillage.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The greater part of this township is suited for settlement. The northern portions are more or less thickly wooded with poplar. The smallness of the trees restricts their use, for the present, to fencing and fuel. Stony patches or ridges are found in a few places.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1872.*

## RANGE 2.

This township is more or less intersected by dry watercourses, of which the  
**1.** head of the rivière aux Marais is the principal,—its bed in many places containing ponds of water which must prove of great value during the dry season. The water is better adapted for domestic use than that obtained by digging. A few solitary second-growth trees exist along its banks. The soil is first-class, and the township is generally well adapted to immediate cultivation.—*L. Kennedy, D.L.S., 1875.*

**2.** This township is prairie with a good soil. Surface water can be obtained in the gullies.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

This township is all prairie. In the northeastern and northwestern portions  
**3.** it is low and flat, with a heavy clay soil, which forms excellent hay land. The western part of the township is high, with a rich clay loam, and is well watered. In the eastern part there is a fine body of water, with good high land surrounding it.—*J. Grant, D.L.S., 1872.*

This township is wholly prairie. The northern tiers of sections are low and  
**4.** flat, the remainder is rolling land with a rich clay loam soil. There is no running water in the township.—*J. Grant, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*South outline.*)—Along this line the country is all level prairie with occa-  
**5.** sional small patches of hay marsh. The soil is a clay loam of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is composed of prairie land well adapted to agricul-  
 tural purposes. The land throughout is very level. There being no gullies to drain the surface water, it gathers in low places which make good hay land. There is no timber in this township. The land is free from stones.—*J. Morris, D.L.S., 1871.*

**6.** (*North outline.*)—This line traverses a level prairie which has a heavy loam soil of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is an open prairie of very good quality and well adapted to agricultural purposes. The soil is a black mould with a clay or loamy clay subsoil. There is no timber in the township, the nearest bush being about three miles to the westward.—*J. Morris, D.L.S., 1872.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 2—*Continued.*

- 7.** (*South outline.*)—The country through which this line passes is a high, dry prairie with an occasional hay meadow.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—About two-thirds of this township is occupied by a great hay marsh. There are but few spots which are not solid prairie, and oxen have been driven with heavy loads in every direction over the marsh without difficulty. The soil is very rich and produces a fine clean growth of grass from two to five feet in height at full growth. If a channel were cut for the water from where a tributary of Morris river enters the marsh to Morris river, these lands would become sufficiently dry for all purposes. In the southwest corner of this township there is a block of about eight square miles of high, rolling prairie with an excellent sandy loam soil.—*J. A. Snow, D.L.S., 1872.*

- 8.** (*North outline.*)—The country along this line is an excellent prairie with an occasional hay meadow. The soil is a rich sandy loam of first-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface of this township is generally level and a large portion is dry during the summer months. In the spring the greater part of the township is covered with water. Large tracts of the surface have a hard and cracked appearance when dry. About nine square miles are included in the hay marsh. The rest with a few exceptions is dry prairie. There is a stream in this township.—*J. A. Snow, D.L.S., 1872.*

- 9.** The soil of this township is very good, consisting of a considerable depth of rich mould, underlaid by a clay subsoil. The land is generally dry. The only marshes of any consequence are in the southern part of the township, and they are surrounded by good hay land. The chief varieties of timber are oak, elm and poplar. It is of poor quality, being short and scrubby. The greater part of the wood is along the rivière Sale, which runs through the northern part of the township in a southeasterly direction. The water in the stream is fresh and good.—*D. S. Campbell, D.L.S., 1872.*

- 10.** (*North outline.*)—The country along this line is a high, dry, rich prairie with occasional hay marshes in sections 32 and 33. There are a few scattered willow bushes. The land is of first-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil is excellent, being an alluvial deposit overlying a subsoil of clay and is valuable for growing either grass or grain. A branch of the rivière Sale flows through one corner of the township, watering twelve quarter-sections. The water is of good quality. There is oak and poplar along the river, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the whole township.—*A. H. Vaughan, D.L.S., 1872.*

- 11.** (*South outline.*)—The land is generally high, dry prairie with occasional hay marshes in sections 4 and 5. There are a few scattered willow bushes. The soil is of first-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil in this township is well adapted to agriculture, it being for the most part clay loam. The land slopes gently to the north and northeast. There are a few poplar groves, but these are not of any extent, and the timber is very small. There are also a few hay swamps yielding good grass. In section 19 and part of section 20 there is a large gravel ridge, which will be of great value for road-making, as there are no other gravel ridges near it. The gravel is of good quality.



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 2.—*Concluded.*

There are no streams, but water can be easily found by digging.—*J. Warren, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*North outline.*)—This line passes through a slightly undulating prairie.

- 12.** The land is excellent. There are a number of hay marshes.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil in this township is dark clay loam, very rich, and well adapted to agriculture. The surface is very uniform, sloping gently to the south and southeast. A few hay swamps are found but they are of no great size. There is an entire absence of timber and running water.—*J. Warren, D.L.S., 1872.*

This is a prairie township; the soil is good, and dotted with hay marshes.

- 13.** There are a few groves of poplar in sections 21, 20 and 19. Section 13 is about half covered with wood.—*D. Sadler, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*North outline.*)—The country along this line is covered with a growth of

- 14.** oak, poplar and thick underbrush with an occasional prairie glade and hay marsh. The land is gravelly and stony. The soil is nearly all of second-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is well adapted to settlement. The soil is of the best quality, and the western portion of the township is covered with large poplars suitable for building purposes. A fine ridge crosses the two northern tiers of sections, elevated about 20 feet above the surrounding country to the south and sloping gradually to the north. Anywhere along the ridge a good supply of water can be obtained a few feet from the surface.—*D. Sadler, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*South outline.*)—This part of the township is nearly all covered with poplar

- 15.** and willows with occasional prairie glades and hay marshes. The soil is inclined to be gravelly and is of second-class quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—All of the land on the south side of Shoal lake is suitable for settlement, being good land, partially wooded with a growth of poplar serviceable for fencing and fuel, and some oak suitable for building. A few good hay marshes are found in this township.—*D. Sadler, D.L.S., 1872.*

The soil of the high land along the south and west shores of Shoal lake is a light loam with gravel and large boulders. The remainder of the township, especially around Marsh lake, is low and wet, but contains some very fine hay land. The timber consists of poplar and oak. It has been partly destroyed by fire. Taken as a whole this township is more adapted to stock-raising than agricultural purposes. Waterfowl are very plentiful around the lakes.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*North outline.*)—Sections 31, 32, 33 and 34 are high, undulating land with

- 16.** occasional bluffs of poplar and scattered oak. There are good-sized hay marshes in sections 32 and 33. The soil is of second-class quality. Sections 35 and 36 are occupied by Shoal lake and the surrounding marshes.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is situated along the western shore of Shoal lake. It is well adapted to settlement, having a rich soil, a supply of wood of small growth and excellent hay marshes along the lake-shores.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1872.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## RANGE 3.

This township is a rolling prairie with a luxuriant growth of grass, more particularly in the northwestern corner; it is also well drained by water-courses. During the dry season water is only found by sinking wells. The township commands an imposing view of the Pembina mountains to the west. It is rapidly filling up with Mennonite settlers. No timber exists.—*L. Kennedy, D.L.S., 1875.*

2. This township is level prairie. The soil is a black loam.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*East outline.*)—The country crossed by this line is all level prairie with occasional patches of hay land. A dry watercourse runs across the township. The land is a rich black loam of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is entirely open prairie, all of which, with the exception of a small swamp on the western side, is excellent arable land, free from stones. A small creek of good water crosses the township, and there are a few water-courses.—*W. Burke, D.L.S., 1872.*

4. (*North and east outlines.*)—These lines cross a level prairie with a rich black sandy soil of first class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S. 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township consists of open, fertile prairie. The northern part is level, the centre low, and the southern portion is good undulating land. In addition to the few watercourses which were found quite dry a small creek of good water winds through the northern portion of the township. These watercourses though dry in the summer season are full of water in the spring and autumn. Water can be obtained by digging to a depth of from three to four feet.—*W. Burke, D.L.S., 1872.*

5. (*North and east outlines.*)—The country along these lines is all level prairie, rather low in places, with a number of hay marshes. The soil is a rich black loam of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—About one-quarter of this township is swamp; it is good hay ground, but much too low for cultivation. The central and western portions are good level prairie. The soil is black loam.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

6. (*North and east outlines.*)—These lines cross a level prairie with one small bluff of oak timber. In the northern part there are extensive marshes, liable to be flooded in the spring of the year, but perfectly dry during the summer months. The soil is of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is good, level prairie with a soil of black loam. There is no running water and only two small clumps of oak timber, one in sections 16 and 21 and the other in the northeasterly part of section 18. In a gully running along the line between sections 20 and 21 and sections 17 and 16 there are pools of good water which remain throughout the season. There is a good hay swamp extending across the southern part of the township where a number of settlers from township 6 range 4 get their winter's supply.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

7. (*South and west outlines.*)—The country traversed by the south outline is high dry prairie while that along the west is rather low with good hay and pasture land. The soil throughout is all of first-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1871.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 3—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—About two-thirds of this township is occupied by a great hay marsh. It produces excellent hay about its margin but the central parts and particularly the west side of the township are overgrown with black rushes. The remaining part of this township is excellent high prairie especially that block extending the whole length of the southern boundary containing about ten square miles. Excepting a few isolated clumps of willows there is no timber in the township.—*J. A. Snow, D.L.S., 1872.*

- 8.** (*North outline.*)—This line crosses a high, dry, level prairie with an occasional hay marsh. The soil throughout is a rich, dark mould of first-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*East outline.*)—Sections 1 and 12 are rather low; the other four are high and dry prairie.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—Only a small portion of this township is covered by the great hay marsh. Of the remaining thirty-two sections about twenty-nine are high slightly undulating prairie and the remainder excellent hay land. There can be no better land than the dry portion of this country, and the hay land, with the exception of some places in the great hay marsh, is good solid prairie soil. There is neither wood nor water in this township.—*J. A. Snow, D.L.S., 1872.*

- 9.** (*East outline.*)—This part of the township is totally destitute of timber. The surface is a high, dry, level prairie with an occasional hay marsh. The soil is a rich black mould of first-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township consists of level, open prairie with here and there a few small marshes and some patches of willows and small poplar. The soil is generally black loam.—*T. W. Cooper, D.L.S., 1872.*

- 10.** (*North outline.*)—Sections 36 and 35 are high, dry prairie land; the remaining sections are hay lands. There are a few scattered willow bushes. The soil is of first and second-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township consists partly of low, rich, bottom prairie covered with hay, and partly of dry, level prairie. The township is traversed near the north boundary by the dry channel of a stream of from three to four chains in width and having clay banks rising from six to eight feet above the bed. The bed, which consists of about eighteen inches of black mud, is grown up with tall grass. Clear, fine sand underlies the mud; good clear water being found in this sand at about a depth of three feet. This dry channel is timbered on both banks with oak and poplar; the latter timber, however is the more plentiful.—*T. W. Cooper, D.L.S., 1872.*

- 11.** (*East outline.*)—This line passes through low, level land which in some places is rather swampy. There are occasional clumps of willow. The soil is excellent, very deep, and of first-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*South outline.*)—Sections 1 and 2 are high, dry prairie land with a first-class soil. The remaining sections are hay land with a second-class soil.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is better adapted to grazing than for agricultural purposes, both water and shelter for stock being convenient. The northern portion is traversed by both the rivière Sale and the Elm river. The land between these



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 3—*Continued.*

streams is covered with thick underbrush and some oak and elm, although the greater portion of the latter has been already cut. South of these streams the country is broken by wet sloughs and hay swamps with occasional poplar bluffs.—*C. F. Chapman, D.L.S., 1872.*

- (*North outline.*)—This line passes through an excellent prairie which is good  
**12.** farming land, excepting sections 31 and 32, which are rather low and marshy. The soil is of first-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*East outline.*)—This part of the township is a level prairie with occasional bluffs of poplar and brush. There is a belt of heavy oak, ash and elm with thick underbrush along the Assiniboine river, which intersects this line in section 13. The soil is of first-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This is a small fractional township of dry prairie.—*C. F. Chapman, D.L.S., 1872.*

- (*East outline.*)—This part of the township is level prairie land with scattered  
**13.** poplar bush and brush, and occasional small hay marshes. The soil is of first- and second-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—About three-fourths of this township is good, arable prairie, well adapted to settlement. It is near the main road along the north bank of the Assiniboine river and close to it are the extensive meadows of Long lake. Plenty of good fencing and building timber may be found along the ridges which cross the northern part of the township. North of these ridges the land becomes gravelly and stony, and is suitable only for grazing purposes.—*Hermon and Bolton, D.L.S., 1872.*

- (*North and east outlines.*)—The country along these lines is covered with a  
**14.** growth of oak, poplar and thick willow underbrush with an occasional prairie glade and hay marsh. Along the northern boundary the land is gravelly and stony. The soil is nearly all of second-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—Throughout this township the soil is of inferior quality, but more especially along the east and south limits, where there is a gravel ridge which resembles the beach of an ancient lake. For some distance north of this ridge the land is low and swampy, in addition to being gravelly and stony. There is plenty of timber suitable for fencing throughout the township, and some good building timber along the east side.—*Hermon and Bolton, D.L.S., 1872.*

- (*East and south outlines.*)—The southern part of the township is covered with  
**15.** poplar and scrub willow with occasional prairie openings. The land is gravelly and stony in places, and is generally of third-class quality. Stock-farming could be carried on advantageously in this district. The eastern part is nearly all covered with poplar and an occasional oak. There are many prairie openings. Marsh lake is crossed by the east boundary. It is shallow, with good water. There is some good meadow land. The soil is of first- and second-class quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The land is chiefly rich loam, broken only by a few swamps. About one-tenth of it is open prairie. The remainder is covered partly by good green timber and partly by young bushes and willow. The best timber (some of which may



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 3.—*Concluded.*

be used for erecting buildings) stands in the northern part of the township. The southern part is thickly wooded with small poplar.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1873.*

The soil is light, being sandy and gravelly and in places quite stony. This township is excellent for grazing purposes.—*C. F. Aylsworth, D.L.S., 1902.*

The surface of the township is very stony and the soil is of a gravelly nature, but it is a limestone gravel. No doubt, for the first few years after the soil is broken and cropped it will produce good crops, more especially of the coarse grain and garden variety. There are no streams in the township, but good water is available by digging. Some parts of the township have been fairly well wooded, but practically all the timber suitable for building and fuel purposes has been removed. The water of Marsh lake seems to be subsiding and when dry this lake will become a valuable hay meadow. The Canadian Northern railway runs diagonally across the township from the southeast to the northwest corner.—*C. F. Aylsworth, D.L.S., 1909.*

- 16.** (*North outline.*)—This line passes through a high, dry, undulating prairie with bluffs of poplar and an occasional small hay swamp. The land is of second-class quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*East outline.*)—The land along this line is undulating. There is a strip of marsh with tall reeds along the shore of Shoal lake. Back from this it is prairie land with bluffs of poplar and scattered oak, and occasional patches of meadow land. The soil generally is a black loam, and in some places gravelly; it is of first- and second-class quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is all good farming land consisting of undulating prairie with scattered groves of poplar of moderate size. It adjoins Shoal lake.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1872.*

## RANGE 4.

The land generally is low and well supplied with water in places by small  
**1.** lakes and ponds and pools in dry watercourses. The land is more adapted to stock-raising, owing to the abundance of hay land and water. The principal settlement, which is Mennonite, occupies sections 15, 16, 17, 20, 21 and 22. There is some timber in the southwestern portion of the township.—*L. Kennedy, D.L.S., 1875.*

- 2.** This township is level prairie. The soil is a black loam. Two small clumps of oak and black ash lie near the centre.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

- 3.** (*South outline.*)—The land along this line is very good undulating prairie, with occasional patches of hay land. The soil is a black loam, of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is almost entirely open prairie, well adapted to grazing purposes. A belt of splendid heavy timber, consisting of elm, oak and poplar, lies in the northwestern portion. Two creeks of excellent water traverse the wooded portion. There are a number of water courses in other parts. By digging to the depth of three or four feet an abundance of water can be obtained.—*W. Burke, D.L.S., 1872.*

- 4.** (*North outline.*)—Along this line the country is slightly undulating prairie. The soil is a first-class, black loam with a clay subsoil. There are a number of dry watercourses.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 4—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is altogether open prairie and is one of the finest in the province. The surface is alternately level and undulating and the soil is a rich loam with clay subsoil. There are a number of watercourses which are dry during the summer, but a good supply of water can be obtained by digging to the depth of three or four feet.—*W. Burke, D.L.S., 1872.*

This township is composed of good land with the exception of some 1,500  
**5.** acres in the northeastern portion which is swampy. A stream of good water runs through the centre, along the banks of which there is some fine timber, such as oak, ash, maple and elm.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*North outline.*)—Along this line the country is an undulating prairie with  
**6.** a number of clumps of thorn and willow brush. Along the banks of the Morris river there is a belt of good timber, about half a mile in width, consisting of oak, poplar, elm, ash, basswood and ash-leaved maple. The soil is a black loam of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—Every section in this township is fit for settlement. The soil is a very deep, black mould, overlying white clay. Morris river flows across the north-westerly part of the township, the banks of which are about twelve feet in height, and the current is about three miles per hour. A belt of good oak timber, intermixed with elm, poplar and basswood, averaging about twelve inches in diameter, extends along either bank of the river, having a width of from ten to twenty chains. Another belt of oak timber, of the same quality and width, extends in a southeasterly direction from section 28 to section 12. All the sections containing wood, as well as some of the adjacent prairie lots, have been taken up and more or less improvements made thereon. Very fine crops of wheat, barley and oats were raised here during the past season.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*South outline.*)—The country along this line is a dry, rich prairie; Morris  
**7.** river flows in a northeasterly direction through the township, along the banks of which there is some oak, elm and ash timber with thick underbrush.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—About twenty-six square miles of this township are beautiful undulating prairie, with sandy loam soil. Wood is to be had within a short distance of every part of the township. Along the eastern margin the great marsh covers about seven sections. The marsh is here wet and boggy and overgrown with rushes. In summer cattle roam at liberty over the greater part of it, but it is not safe for loaded carts, especially near the mouth of the Morris river.—*J. A. Snow, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*North outline.*)—This boundary runs over a high, dry prairie with clumps  
**8.** of willow and bluffs of poplar. The soil is of first-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface of this township is generally level or slightly rolling. The soil is sandy loam, which allows the surface water to disappear early in the spring. Nearly all the township is suitable for cultivation, and sufficient wood for fuel and fencing is everywhere convenient.—*J. A. Snow, D.L.S., 1872.*

**9.** (*North outline.*)—The country along this line is all marsh and muskeg.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1871.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 4—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township consists partly of prairie land and partly of poplar bush. A large portion of the prairie land is of a low, marshy character, covered with coarse, rank grass, with a few scattered willow, small poplar and oak groves. The poplar timber, which is found at the southwest corner of the township, is very small, and has been much damaged by fire. The soil on the high land consists of a black loam.—*T. W. Cooper, D.L.S., 1872.*

- 10.** (*North outline.*)—The northern part of this township is a marsh. Towards the centre it is rich level prairie land with a few oak, poplar and willow, and hazel brush.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—A large portion of this township consists of low prairie with tall, rich grass and low, wet marshes. The high prairie is generally of fair quality, and has in places a few scattered willow and poplar. The northern part of the township is traversed by the dry channel of a stream from three to four chains in width, having banks from six to eight feet high. The bed of this channel consists of black mud about eighteen inches deep, and is grown up with tall grass. Clean, fine sand underlies the mud in which good clear water can be obtained. This dry channel is timbered on both banks with oak, poplar and elm; the timber, however, has been destroyed in some places by fire.—*T. W. Cooper, D.L.S., 1872.*

- 11.** (*South outline.*)—The country along this line is mostly all of a marshy nature.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This ranks as a second-rate township. The northern half is covered with poplar, willow and underbrush. On the third mile south there is a heavy belt of poplar and oak. South of this the country is more open, and on the south boundary a large, wet marsh exists, covered with long reeds. Some good timber is still standing in the northern half, but it is being rapidly destroyed year after year by fire.—*C. F. Chapman, D.L.S., 1872.*

- 12.** (*West outline.*)—This line passes through undulating land with heavy poplar timber and a thick undergrowth of hazel and cherry. There are some fine patches of rich meadow land. The soil is of first-class quality.—*A. L. Russell, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is covered with thick poplar and underbrush, some heavy oak and elm occurring on the banks of the rivière Sale and Mill creek. A few hay meadows of no great extent are interspersed. The timber, particularly in the northern portion of the township, has been much thinned by cutting material for fencing, although a great deal is standing which is unfit for rails. The land in the south half of the township is of second-rate quality.—*C. F. Chapman, D.L.S., 1872.*

- 13.** This is a very attractive township for settlement; the soil is excellent in quality, being a rich clay loam. Along the ridge in the northern part of the township there is plenty of timber for fencing, fuel and building purposes. Long lake affords an abundant supply of good water, and the meadow lands in the vicinity are extensive and good.—*Hermon and Bolton, D.L.S., 1872.*

- 14.** (*North outline.*)—This part of the township is rolling prairie with occasional bluffs of poplar and willow brush. The land is gravelly and stony. The soil is of second-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1871.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 4.—*Concluded.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is better adapted to grazing and stockraising than farming. The south and east portions are stony and gravelly; the north and west are free from stones and have a slightly deeper soil, while here and there are many fine prairie glades. The timber is mostly small poplar, and suitable only for fencing purposes.—*Hermon, and Bolton, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*South outline.*)—The country along this line is an undulating prairie with  
**15.** bluffs of poplar and considerable good pasture land. The land is stony. Lake Manitoba and bordering marshes occupy a large portion of the northwesterly part of the township. The marshes extend in some places to the southern boundary.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is bounded on the northwest by lake Francis, an arm of lake Manitoba. A large marsh lies in the westerly part of the township. The easterly part is generally level prairie with some excellent building timber of poplar and oak. Two roads, one to White Horse Plains and the other to Poplar Point, traverse this township.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*North outline.*)—This part of the township is nearly all covered with poplar  
**16.** and oak. There is some hay land and occasional glades of prairie. The soil is of second-class quality. Lake Manitoba cuts off about one-third of the area of this township.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township lies to the east of lake Manitoba, and contains the French half-breed settlement, known as St. Laurent. The easterly part is wooded with poplar, oak and willow, some of which is fit for building purposes. The north-easterly part is marshy.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1872.*

This township can be easily reached by the Canadian Northern railway, which runs through the township. The soil is black loam with sand and gravel subsoil, and is adapted to dairying and raising cattle. The surface is level, and covered with bluffs of poplar, the trees averaging six inches in diameter. There is considerable hay in the marshes along lakes Manitoba and Francis. The water in the lakes and marshes is of excellent quality, being free from alkali and vegetable matter. There are no water-powers, minerals or stone-quarries in the township. The climate is good, and there are no summer frosts. Poplar is obtained in sufficient quantities for fuel. Wild ducks and prairie-chickens are numerous. There is a harbour of refuge under construction in section 15. An excavated channel connects lake Manitoba with quite a large but shallow lake in section 15, and when that lake is dredged out small vessels will obtain refuge when necessary.—*W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1906.*

## RANGE 5.

Commencing from the eastern portion of the township, we begin to enter  
**1.** scrub and timber in section 1, along the international boundary, and also to ascend the first steppe of the Pembina mountains, which encroach on the southwestern corner of the township, extending from section 33 on the north to section 2 on the south. As we leave the prairie and approach the base of the mountains the land becomes lighter and boulders abound. The ascent for about one and a-half miles is gradual by different terraces of table-land, until finally the steep ascent of 100 to 150 feet brings us to the first grand elevation, which still further ascends on the international boundary, from which point to westward it gradually assumes the character of the table-land, which is covered with dense scrub and poplar, and towards the north



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 5—*Continued.*

with oak groves. This township in many places presents beautiful locations for settlement, well supplied with water and fuel, although in some places difficult of access.—*L. Kennedy, D.L.S., 1875.*

- 2.** This township is chiefly prairie with a soil of black loam. A belt of very fine oak, thirty chains in width, runs through the southerly tier of sections, in which are laid off twenty-six wood lots.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

**3.** (*East and south outlines.*)—The country along these lines is an undulating prairie with occasional small patches of hay land. In section 25 there is some timber, consisting of oak, ash, elm and ash-leaved maple along the banks of a coulée. The soil is black loam of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—A belt of timber passes through this township; with this exception, it is all prairie land.—*C. J. Bouchette, D.L.S., 1872.*

- 4.** (*North and east outlines.*)—Along these lines the country is slightly undulating prairie. The soil is a black loam of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This is a prairie township. There is no timber, but for settlement purposes it could be brought from the slopes of Pembina mountains, which are immediately to the west of this township.—*C. J. Bouchette, D.L.S., 1872.*

- 5.** (*East outline.*)—This township crosses a slightly undulating prairie with a small belt of oak, elm and ash-leaved maple along the banks of Tobacco creek, which runs easterly across the northern portion of the township. The soil in some places is black loam, and in others a sandy loam, all of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface of this township is level. There are some small patches of hay land and a few dry gullies. The soil is a very rich black loam. Tobacco creek passes through the northern part of the township, running from west to east. The water is fresh. The scattered trees along Tobacco creek form the only timber to be found.—*W. and J. Otty, D.L.S., 1872.*

- 6.** (*North and east outlines.*)—The country along these lines is an undulating prairie with scattered clumps of thorn and willow brush. Along the banks of Morris river, which flows easterly across the northern portion of the township, there is a belt of good timber about half a mile in width, consisting of oak, poplar, elm, ash, basswood and ash-leaved maple. North of the river there are a few scattered bluffs of poplar. The soil is a sandy loam of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface of this township is generally level, with a slight inclination towards Morris river for about a mile and a half on either side of the river. The soil is a black loam. The township is well watered by the above-mentioned river, the water of which is fresh and sweet.—*W. and J. Otty, D.L.S., 1872.*

- 7.** (*East and south outlines.*)—The surface along these lines is a gently undulating prairie with bluffs of poplar and clumps of willows. There are a number of small hay swamps. The soil is sandy loam of first- and second-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1871.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 5—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil in this township is generally too sandy for good agricultural land. The timber consists mainly of poplar, the best of which has been killed by fire. In places, however, some good oak and poplar are to be found.—*F. H. Lynch-Staunton, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—The country traversed by these lines is a high, dry prairie with bluffs of poplar and clumps of willow. There are a number of small hay swamps. The soil is of first- and second-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The timber in this township is chiefly poplar, willow and scattered oak. The greater part of this timber is fit for building and fencing; a considerable quantity has been destroyed by fire. Water is found in several places, but with the exception of that supplied by Elm creek, it is generally very bad. The soil is light and sandy. There are some very good hay marshes.—*F. H. Lynch-Staunton, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*East outline.*)—The country along this line is level prairie, with bluffs of dead poplar and willow, and occasional hay marshes. The soil is a sandy loam of first-class quality.—*J. L. Reid, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—One-half of this township is suitable for farming purposes, that is, all the prairie (marshes excepted) and that portion of the woodland, for a depth of about a mile, which borders on the prairie. The soil here varies from clay to sand, and is generally of inferior quality. The other parts of the township, comprising the whole of the westerly and southwesterly portions, are of no value, having for the most part a very light sandy soil. Poplar timber covers about two-thirds of the township. Of this, only that part which lies near the prairie is of any value; the remainder is very thick, scrubby poplar, mostly dead, and only about ten feet high. The land is slightly rolling, with a gradual descent towards the north and north-east. Good water can be found in marshes by digging from one to three feet.—*E. Bray, D.L.S., 1872.*

**10.** (*North outline.*)—This part of the township is covered with heavy poplar woods, with occasional prairie openings.—*J. L. Reid, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*East outline.*)—This line passes through open prairie, with scattered willows and marshes, except in section 36, where it is heavy poplar woods. The soil throughout is a sandy loam of first-class quality.—*J. L. Reid, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—With the exception of the hay marshes, this township is composed of good agricultural land, especially in the northerly sections, where the soil is of very superior quality. The hay marshes are too wet for cultivation, but are valuable for hay, of which they produce a large quantity each year. The timber is chiefly poplar of good quality, and in quantities only sufficient for the use of settlers. The greater part of the township is almost level prairie. The soil is black loamy clay, full of vegetable and mineral deposits. Running water is not plentiful within the township, but where it can be found it is of good quality.—*E. Bray, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*East outline.*)—This part of the township is generally timbered with poplar, elm and oak with thick underbrush. There is an occasional stretch of prairie and meadow land. The soil is of first-class quality. The rivière Sale and Elm river, flowing in an easterly direction, drain the township.—*A. L. Russell, D.L.S., 1872.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 5—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is well adapted to settlement, the soil throughout being of the best quality, as is also the timber along the banks of the two rivers which traverse the township. The water of these rivers is not of the best quality, but excellent water can be obtained by digging to a depth of six feet.—*G. N. Albright, D.L.S., 1873.*

- 12.** (*North outline.*)—The country along this line is level prairie, with occasional small grassy marshes. It is good farming land. The soil is of first-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The land is of first-class quality, and is excellent for agricultural purposes.—*R. W. Hermon, D.L.S., 1871.*

- 13.** (*East outline.*)—This line passes through a high rolling prairie which is gravelly and stony in places. There are a few poplar bluffs in sections 34 and 36. The soil varies from first- to third-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The southern portion of this township is excellent farming land, but towards the north it becomes stony and gravelly. The timber is small poplar and oak, affording an abundance of good fencing material. The stones are of the boulder character and will prove useful for building. The northwesterly quarter of the township is very good for agricultural purposes.—*R. W. Hermon, D.L.S., 1871.*

- 14.** (*North and east outlines.*)—This part of the township is level land, gravelly and stony, and is covered generally with thick poplar, oak and willow bush. There are occasional glades of prairie land. The soil is of second-class and third-class quality. Lake Manitoba and the adjacent low lands cut off the north-western portion of the township.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is only suited for grazing and stock-raising. The surface is stony, and the water for the most part alkaline. There are extensive meadows along the margins of the great marsh.—*Hermon and Bolton, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*West part.*)—This part of the township is generally flooded with water and covered with reeds. However, in dry seasons hay can be cut in sections 6, 7, 16 and 17. The northwest part is covered with reeds and open spaces of water. Ducks, geese and muskrats are numerous.—*C. E. Bourgault, D.L.S., 1907.*

- 15.** (*South outline.*)—Sections 1, 2 and 3 are level prairie, pasture land and marsh. The remaining portion of the southern boundary is marsh with deep water, and is impassable.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This is a small fractional township lying to the southeast of lake Manitoba. On the shores of the lake the land is wet and marshy. The dry lands are good prairie.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1873.*

This township can be best reached by a good graded wagon road from Poplar Point, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway. The land is mostly stony and the soil is shallow with generally a gravel subsoil. The removal of the stones will be expensive. The township at present is better suited for cattle-raising than for any other purpose. However, the settlers who have cleared a piece of land have always a good crop of vegetables. As the hay is plentiful and of superior quality, the attention of the settlers is devoted to cattle and horse raising. There is no timber in this township; the only place where the farmers obtain their wood is at St. Laurent,



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 5.—*Concluded.*

situated in township 16, range 4. The water, when found, was fairly good. The settlers, however, now depend on wells or lake Manitoba during the winter for their supply. As there are no streams there can be no water-powers. No stone-quarries nor minerals of value were noticed. Game, consisting of ducks and geese, is plentiful.—*C. E. Bourgault, D.L.S., 1907.*

## RANGE 6.

This township lies altogether in the Pembina mountains and for the most part is intersected by deep ravines from 100 to 250 feet in depth, occasioned by the various small streams which rise in the marshes on top of the mountains. Along these streams and ravines is found the greater part of the timber, which is composed of poplar, with some elm in the central and southern portions of the township. The timber in the northern tier of sections is for the most part oak of fair dimensions. The southwest portion of the township is intersected by the Pembina river and valley, the latter being of an average width of about a mile and three-quarters. The different terraces which comprise the formation of the ravine are more or less covered with poplar and scrub, more particularly on the east side, and the elevation from the bed of the river to the height of land must be from 250 to 300 feet. The formation is generally a bluish shale (slate), and unstable when exposed. The Pembina river is about one chain wide; it has a strong current and an average depth of one and a half feet where the course is rapid, but where the current is not so strong the depth is greater. The bed of the river is stony; the banks on each side indicate a general overflow during the early part of the summer. Willows abound along its banks, and farther away from the river dense scrub and alders are found. Owing to the prevalence of fallen timber, and the abundance of grass, the mountains are visited with many destructive fires.—*L. Kennedy, D.L.S., 1875.*

One half of this township is a prairie with a black, sandy loam soil. The remainder is covered with good oak timber, averaging eight inches in diameter. Six wood lots have been laid off in section 15. There is good water in a gully which runs across the township.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Outlines.*)—There is some very good prairie land in the southwestern portion, but it is much broken up by a number of gullies. These gullies and the slopes of the Pembina mountains are for the most part covered with a heavy growth of poplar, oak and hazel brush. In the rest of the township there are scattered bluffs of poplar and oak. The soil is a black sandy loam, with gravel and stones in places; it is of second- and third-class quality. In the northeastern part there are a great number of large granite boulders, and the land there is of a gravelly nature.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is composed of prairie and woodland. The greater part is rather stony.—*C. J. Bouchette, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Outlines.*)—The greater part of this township is an undulating prairie. In the western part there are some groves of good oak. The southwesterly corner of the township is on the slopes of Pembina mountains. There are occasional sandy and gravelly ridges of small extent. The soil generally is a black loam of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township consists of prairie and wood. The eastern part is well adapted to settlement. An abundance of oak is to be found on the slopes of the Pembina mountains.—*C. J. Bouchette, D.L.S., 1872.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 6—*Continued.*

(*Outlines.*)—The land is generally an undulating prairie with a considerable  
**5.** quantity of oak timber and brush in the western part. Throughout the township there the clumps of willow, brier and dead poplar. The soil generally is of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface of this township is level. In the southwestern part, at the foot of the Pembina mountains, it is low and wet. The soil is a dark loam. The township is well watered by Tobacco creek, which flows through it from west to east. The southwestern part is well wooded with basswood, oak and elm.—*W. and J. Otty, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Outlines.*)—There is a considerable quantity of oak timber, but the greater  
**6.** part of the township is covered with small poplar brush, willow, brier and hazel. Morris river runs in an easterly direction across the northern part of the township. The land to the north of the river is of poor quality, being very sandy; the remainder is good.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface of the township is level, or slightly inclined towards Morris river. The soil in the eastern part is a dark loam; in the western it is of a sandy nature. Morris river passes through the township, flowing from west to east. A belt of timber consisting of oak, elm and basswood extends along the river on each side, varying from five to ten chains in width. There is also some poplar in the northern and western parts, but the growth is small. There is a quantity of willow brush in the western part.—*W. and J. Otty, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*South outline.*)—The country along this line is a rolling prairie with light  
**7.** willow brush, bluffs of poplar, and a few scattered oak. The soil is rather sandy, and of second-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is timbered with a dense growth of willows, and a sufficient quantity of poplar and oak for settlement purposes. The water is good, and there is an abundance of hay. The soil is of a black sandy nature, and very fertile.—*G. N. Albright, D.L.S., 1874.*

(*North outline.*)—This line runs over a level prairie covered with willow  
**8.** brush, bluffs of poplar and a few scattered oak. There are a number of small hay marshes. The soil is rather sandy and of second-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is well adapted to settlement, being well watered and having an abundance of timber and hay. The soil is light but fertile. The timber is chiefly poplar and oak of sufficient size for building and fencing.—*G. N. Albright, D.L.S., 1874.*

This township is not suited for either agricultural or lumbering purposes,  
**9.** the soil being of a very boggy nature, with the exception of the sand hills, and is liable to heavy floods in the spring.—*G. N. Albright, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*North outline.*)—This line passes through heavy poplar woods, with willows  
**10.** in places. The land is swampy in sections 32, 33 and part of 31. The soil is a sandy loam of first- and second-class quality.—*J. L. Reid, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—There are many ridges of light sandy soil, alternating with low lands, which are flooded in the spring. The ridges are covered with small poplar, light brush and scrubby oak. The low lands are timbered with black ash and basswood and are well watered.—*G. N. Albright, D.L.S., 1873.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 6.—*Concluded.*

This township is well adapted to settlement, having an exceedingly good soil,  
**11.** but the westerly tier of sections requires draining. The timber is large poplar, oak and elm. The southern portion is well watered by a large creek.—*G. N. Albright, D.L.S., 1873.*

**12.** (*North outline.*)—This line passes through rolling prairie. The soil is of first-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is almost entirely open prairie. The soil is excellent. The surface is gently undulating and owing to the proximity of heavy bush along the Assinboine river, it is a desirable locality in which to settle.—*R. W. Hermon, D.L.S., 1871.*

This may be justly considered a most desirable locality for settlement. There  
**13.** are numerous wooded groves towards the northern portion of the township, and the soil is everywhere most excellent for farming purposes. An abundance of good water can be had at a depth of from six to eight feet in the low grounds, and from twelve to twenty feet in the high grounds.—*R. W. Hermon, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*South outline.*)—A portion of the southern tier of sections consists of  
**14.** excellent hay and pasture lands. The remaining portion of the township appears to be flooded by the waters of lake Manitoba.—*R. W. Hermon, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—Access to this township is easy by roads from High Bluff, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway in township 12 of this range. The north part is watered by lake Manitoba, while the south part is covered with long reeds and open spaces of water, so the land may be classified as swamp land, unfit for agricultural purposes. Hay is not plentiful, but in dry seasons sections 3, 2 and parts of sections 10, 11, 12 and 1, may be classified as hay land. There is only one farm on section 6, where there is some cultivated land. Sometimes in the spring, the water of lake Manitoba rushes over the sandy beach and spreads over this township and on the north part of township 13, range 6. It is for that reason that the timber, like oak and cottonwood, which are growing on this beach, should not be cut. Where the timber has been cut, the sand on the beach is washed out by the waves of lake Manitoba during a great northwest wind storm, and water and ice come in and spread over township 13, where there is first-class farming land, and this causes very great damage. This sandy ridge is about four chains wide, from four to eight feet high and contains the best and finest sand for masonry and cement brick. No fuel occurs in this township. Game is plentiful and consist of ducks and geese.—*C. E. Bourgault, D.L.S., 1909.*

## RANGE 7.

The northern portion of this township is much broken by the Pembina river and valley, the latter having an average width of from two to three miles, and  
**1.** being intersected by numerous small ravines, is so uneven as to render it almost unfit for settlement. The southern portion is the best, but the soil is light. Sufficient timber exists for fuel, though it is difficult of access. The running water is good.—*L. Kennedy, D.L.S., 1876.*

About three-fourths of this township is undulating prairie. The soil is black loam. On the remainder there is poplar averaging eight inches in diameter.  
**2.** Sixty timber lots have been laid off in the southern part. The Pembina river



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 7—*Continued.*

runs through sections 4 and 5. The southwestern corner is much broken by steep hills and gullies.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

- 3.** (*East and south outlines.*)—The country crossed by these lines is an undulating prairie with scattered patches of willow and brush, with some poplar. The soil is a black loam of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township consists partly of prairie and partly of timbered lands. The southeastern portion is for the most part prairie; the rest is covered with poplar and brush, mixed in some places with oak. Sections 34, 35 and 36 are intersected by a spur of Pembina mountains. They are unfit for settlement, as the surface is broken by deep ravines, with banks one hundred feet high. At the bottoms of the ravines there are creeks containing water, all running in a southeasterly direction. The northwesterly part of the township contains good land, well timbered with poplar and oak, but the prairie portion in the southeast of the township is of inferior quality. There are many marshes where hay and water can be procured.—*J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1872.*

- 4.** (*Outlines.*)—Nearly half of this township is covered with good timber, principally poplar; there is some oak and birch. The soil is of second-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is heavily timbered with oak and poplar. There is also some elm, ash, maple and white birch. There is not one section of prairie land in it, but some clearings have been made by recent fires. Pembina mountains intersect the township diagonally, and the surface is so much broken by ravines as to render one-third of the area unfit for settlement. The rest of it is well suited for farming. There are numerous creeks of good water running down the side of these mountains. No fixed rocks are visible, but boulders are met with occasionally.—*J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1872.*

- 5.** The township is nearly all timbered with poplar and balm of Gilead, a few oaks and a heavy growth of willow and poplar brush. In sections 3 and 4 there is a dry watercourse, the banks of which are seventy to eighty feet high. The soil is a black loam of first- and second class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

The soil and timber in this township are generally of inferior quality and the surface is very much broken. It is traversed by several branches of Tobacco creek, the water of which is of excellent quality.—*O. B. Davidson, D.L.S., 1873.*

- 6.** (*North and east outlines.*)—The lands along these boundaries is undulating with very little prairie. The township is nearly all covered with bluffs of poplar, balm of Gilead, willow and brush. There is a belt of oak, elm, basswood and ash-leaved maple along the Morris river which runs through the township. The soil is a sandy loam of second-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—About sixty per cent of this township is fit for agricultural purposes. Pembina mountains traverse the southern and western portions and Morris river and its tributaries flow through the northerly part of the township affording a supply of good water. The soil is, however, sandy. The timber, which is mostly poplar and oak is not of heavy growth except on the banks of the streams.—*J. J. McArthur D.L.S., 1873.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 7—*Continued.*

7. (*East outline.*)—The character of the country along this boundary is similar to that on the southern, except that there are numerous hay marshes in sections 24, 25 and 36.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*South outline.*)—The land along this line is light, sandy and rolling with scattered poplar and a few scrubby oak, some willow and poplar brush. Morris river runs through section 4; along its banks are elms, poplars, oaks and maples. The soil is of second-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil is of second-class quality, being sandy, but improves somewhat in the southerly tier of sections, especially along the north branch of Morris river, a stream of about three feet in depth and thirty feet wide, which flows in a south-easterly direction across sections 6, 5 and 4. There are many marshes and patches of prairie. The timber is poplar with willows and brush. The poplar is, generally, so small as to be fit only for fencing and fuel.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1874.*

8. (*North outline.*)—This line traverses level, sandy land covered with poplar bush with brush and windfall and a few scattered oak, elm and ash. In section 36 the land is rolling.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*East outline.*)—The land along this line is generally covered with poplar bush and a thick growth of willows. The soil is of a second-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil throughout this township is a sandy clay, and, except in a portion of the southwestern quarter, is of second-class quality. In the north-western quarter the soil is sandy loam, partly of first-class quality. In this portion the best timber is to be found, being principally poplar, in some places mixed with oak, suitable for building timber and sawlogs, while over a portion of the western half and in many portions of the eastern half there are extensive tracts of timber suitable for fuel and fencing. The surface of nearly the whole township is level.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1873.*

This township is mainly flat, with a few ridges to the east of section 10. It is almost entirely covered with timber and brush; poplar, which is of fair size, being the main source of building material. The smaller wood and windfall furnish an abundance of fuel. There is a considerable area occupied by swamps, some of which are deep and dangerous and occasionally connected by streams. The surface having been fire-swept, the growth upon it has undergone a great change. The soil is a rich black loam upon which vegetables seem to flourish. Thorough farming has not been tried by the settlers, most of whom came from France quite recently. The soil being a sedimentary deposit carries no minerals. Some good gravel is found in section 10, and granite boulders are scattered over the township. The township is best adapted to grazing purposes owing to the abundance of grass about the swamps and the never-failing supply of water therein. There are few running streams but apparently water can be obtained at an average depth of sixteen feet.—*R. Bourne, D.L.S., 1893.*

9. (*East outline.*)—This line passes through poplar woods with fallen timber. Heavy willow swamps containing a good deal of water alternate with sand ridges. The soil is of second-class quality.—*J. L. Reid D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is low and marshy, the soil being of a sandy and worthless nature, and the timber small and fit only for fuel and fencing. It is quite unfit for settlement.—*C. J. Bouchette, D.L.S., 1873.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 7—*Continued.*

This township is generally covered with poplar varying from six to eight inches in diameter and a few oaks and elm, with thick brush. Several swamps are found. The soil is of third-class quality.—*L. P. de Courval, D.L.S., 1884.*

The portion of this township which we surveyed is flat, covered with small poplar and willow brush, and interspersed with marshes and a few small lakes. In my opinion this district is better suited for pasture than tillage. The soil is generally a rich black loam with a sandy subsoil. The timber consists of poplar—occasionally large enough for building purposes, with some oak of a fair size; neither is suitable for lumbering. A fairly good supply of water may be had by digging shallow wells.—*R. Bourne, D.L.S., 1893.*

(*North outline.*)—The general appearance of the land along this boundary  
**10.** appears to be sand, ridges, marsh, and poplar woods; the latter contain considerable fallen timber. There are a few scattered oaks and elms in the vicinity of the Assinboine river, which flows northeasterly through sections 31 and 32.—*J. L. Reid, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*East outline.*)—This line passes through poplar woods with a number of wet, willow swales and sand ridges. The soil is of second-class quality.—*J. Reid, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The character of this township is similar to that of the preceding one.—*C. J. Bouchette, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*East outline.*)—The country along this line is timbered with poplar; a great  
**11.** quantity of which has been blown down; some of it has been killed by fire. With this there is a great growth of willow and hazel underbrush. There are a number of hay swamps through the woods.—*A. L. Russell, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This is a small fractional township, containing about one section of dry land. The remainder is marshy with reeds and rushes.—*G. McPhillips, D.L.S., 1874.*

(*North outline.*)—This part of the township is a rolling prairie, and contains  
**12.** some excellent farming land. The soil is of first-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*East outline.*)—The country along this line is an excellent prairie, generally level, and sloping towards the south. The soil is a rich loam of first-class quality. It is excellent farming land. The settlement of Portage la Prairie is partly situated in the southern part of the township.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is all excellent, rolling prairie. The soil is a fine, rich, black loam with a small amount of sand. The subsoil is clay. The township though well suited for farming, is without timber of any value, there being only a few clumps of poplar, willow and small oak.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*East outline.*)—This township is excellent, high, dry prairie land. The soil  
**13.** is a rich loam of first-class quality. There are a few clumps of oak scattered throughout the township. The northern portion is rather marshy.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is well suited for settlement. It has a rich soil and an undulating surface. There is hardly any wood in the township.—*D. Sinclair, D.L.S., 1871.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 7.—*Concluded.*

- This township borders on lake Manitoba. It consists of very fine prairie land, and is well watered by several streams which discharge into the lake.
- 14.** There is very little timber in this township.—*D. Sinclair, D.L.S., 1871.*

The greater portion of the township is marshy, and hence is of little use for agricultural purposes. Portions of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 are, however, good farm land, and settlers have been living on most of these sections for many years and seem to be in a fairly prosperous condition. Wheat-growing and stock-raising are the mainstays of these settlers. The only timber in the township is to be found along several small watercourses in sections 4, 3 and 8, but it is very limited in extent. A narrow sand ridge, upon which scrub willow seems to thrive, forms the lake-front. Upon this ridge about eighty summer cottages have been constructed chiefly in sections 14 and 15. The shallowness of the water in the lake makes Manitoba lake-front across this township an ideal place for summer bathing and boating. The proximity of so much swamp and marsh, however, detracts considerably from its value as a popular summer resort. At present the Canadian Northern railway maintains a bi-weekly service from Portage la Prairie to Delta in section 14. Several large marshy lakes are found in the township. One of these embraces the greater part of the southern half of section 13, most of section 12 and also parts of sections 14 and 11; another occupies much of the western half of section 8 and a large portion of the eastern half of section 7 and also parts of sections 18 and 17. We were informed locally, however, that the shoreline of these several lakes is apt to vary considerably according to the season; hence the lakes were not traversed. During the winter large quantities of fish are shipped from Delta. The repairing of the nets, etc., affords employment to a considerable number of men during the winter. The main varieties of fish caught are whitefish, jackfish and pickerel. As this township is nearly all marsh it presents great opportunities to the hunter of wild fowl. Ducks and wild geese in countless numbers congregate here at certain seasons of the year; the dense growth of weeds in much of the township affords them good nesting. Several large shooting lodges have been erected within the township, namely in sections 4 and 6. With the exception of ducks, geese, and muskrats, no game is found in the neighbourhood. There are no water-powers. No stone-quarries nor minerals exist in the township. All fuel has to be shipped or hauled from Portage la Prairie. Marsh hay is abundant in certain portions of the township, these being included within the farms already spoken of. Up to December 26 the weather was fairly mild and pleasant, but on that date a cold wave came and cold weather remained until after the survey was completed. The thermometer for the two weeks succeeding December 26 varied between 20° and 40° below zero. To this was added a strong wind off the lake during much of the time, thus rendering survey life undesirable for the time being.—*C. M. Walker, D.L.S., 1911.*

## RANGE 8.

- The soil is inclined to be light. Pembina river and valley intersect the township from west to east. The portion best adapted to settlement comprises the northerly tier of sections, together with sections 1 to 10 inclusive, being the most southerly portion of the township. The valley of the river is for the most part well timbered, principally with poplar, some of which may be available for building purposes.—*L. Kennedy, D.L.S., 1876.*

- The western portion of this township is rough prairie; the eastern contains oak timber and willow bush. The soil is second-class. Nearly one-half of the township is covered with brush. There is no water, except a small spring-creek in the southeastern corner.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 8—*Continued.*

3. (*South outline.*)—The country along this line is an undulating prairie with scattered clumps of willow brush and some poplar. The soil is a black clay loam of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township consists partly of prairie and partly of timbered land. The surface is undulating, and the soil is what is usually denominated as “drift.” There are some groves and belts of oak, but the prevailing timber is poplar. There is an abundant supply of water at all seasons.—*J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1872.*

4. (*North outline.*)—Along the northern boundary, where not covered with poplar and willow brush, the land is heavily timbered with poplar, oak and balm of Gilead.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is situated on the Pembina mountains. It has a good soil, and is well suited for settlement. There is a sufficient supply of water, but that on the surface is neither pure nor good. The northern part is heavily timbered with oak and poplar. Fire has destroyed a good deal of this timber. The southwestern part is nearly all open prairie. There are a number of good hay marshes. There is no fixed rock, but a few boulders are strewn over the surface.—*J. J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1872.*

5. The land is rolling and hilly and for the most part thickly timbered; on the eastern side the timber is of excellent quality. Through the centre, from north to south, there is a belt about one mile wide, covered with a dense scrub, consisting of dry hazel and willow, with occasional bluffs of poplar. The soil is good in the southern portion, but to the north it is of inferior quality; it is, however, well supplied with water, which is fresh and good.—*O. B. Davidson, D.L.S., 1873.*

6. (*North outline.*)—This line runs over rolling land, timbered with oak, poplar and birch. The soil is of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil is of inferior quality and the surface so broken by ravines that it could not be cultivated. A branch of Morris river crosses the township, and there are several smaller streams, the water of which is excellent and never-failing. The timber consists of poplar, oak, elm, white birch, ash and basswood. In the south-east quarter of section 14 I found a small quantity of fossiliferous limestone.—*O. B. Davidson, D.L.S., 1873.*

This township lies on the eastern slope of the Pembina mountains. It is very rough and broken by deep coulées. Morris river flows in an easterly direction through the centre in a valley which varies in depth from about twenty feet in section 10 to over 150 feet in section 15. Towards the east boundary of the township the banks flatten, and receding, form a valley approximately a mile wide. Numerous creeks and springs flow into this valley washing out deep ravines and gulches through its banks. The land is mostly covered with a thick growth of poplar and ridges of oak, although extensive clearings have been made by fire in the northwestern part. Every available quarter-section has been homesteaded as the soil is first-class. The settlers came from France and have worked hard at clearing and no doubt in the near future they will have excellent farms.—*J. E. Woods, D.L.S., 1897.*

7. (*South outline.*)—The country along this line is hilly. The hills are sandy and are covered with timber, chiefly poplar; some birch, oak and ash also occur. The soil is of second-class quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1872.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 8—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is nearly equally divided by the north branch of Morris river which is from two to three feet deep and about twenty-five feet wide, and flows with a good current in a general southeasterly direction. The soil of the northerly portion is sandy loam of second-class quality, and the slope of Pembina mountains is rough and hilly. The greater part is well wooded with poplar. There is some oak, birch and basswood on the mountain.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1874.*

(*North outline.*)—This boundary runs over rolling land covered with poplar  
**8.** and brush, with occasional oak, ash, elm and birch. There is a marsh in section 33. The soil is a rich sandy loam of first- and second-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The eastern part is timbered with poplar of good size, suitable for rails and firewood. The westerly part is covered with a thick growth of willows; the greater part is wet. The soil is a black clay loam which, with proper drainage, will become very productive.—*M. McFadden, D.L.S., 1874.*

The Assiniboine river traverses this township and is from three to four feet  
**9.** in depth. The soil is sandy, and in places pure red sand, altogether unfit for cultivation. The timber along the margin of the river is good; it consists of oak, poplar, white birch and cottonwood.—*C. J. Bouchette, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*North outline.*)—This line passes through heavy poplar woods, containing  
**10.** windfall. There is occasionally a willow swamp through the woods.—*J. L. Reid, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil and timber are much the same as in the foregoing township, except that there is no oak of any value.—*C. J. Bouchette, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*South and west outlines.*)—The greater portion of the land through which  
**11.** these lines pass is timbered with small poplar, a few oak in places, and a great deal of brush, consisting of hazel, cherry and willow. There are a few prairie openings and stretches of meadow land. The soil is of first-class quality.—*A. L. Russell, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The northern portion is generally well adapted to farming. The soil is of a dark loamy nature, and is well timbered with poplar and oak sufficiently large for building purposes. The northeastern portion is open prairie and occupied by settlers. The southeastern and southwestern portions are timbered with small poplar, thick willows and heavy windfalls. The soil is light and sandy. Rat creek traverses the northwesterly part of the township.—*C. J. Bouchette, D.L.S., 1873.*

**12.** (*North outline.*)—This line passes through a level prairie with good hay swamps in places. The soil is of first-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is well adapted to farming. The land slopes gradually towards the south, and there are several sloughs draining the surface water into Rat creek, which runs in a northerly direction through the township. Excepting in the southwestern part, the soil is rich loam, under which at various depths lies a hard, blue clay. The eastern part is clear of all bush, except along the right bank of Rat creek where a few willows are to be found. The western portion contains a few groves of poplar and willow.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1871.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 8.—*Concluded.*

This township is composed of prairie. There is one grove of small oak timber partly in section 35 and partly in section 36. The land to the east of Rat creek is dry, rolling prairie of excellent quality; that to the west is low and marshy, with the exception of a small strip of dry prairie, about 10 chains wide, lying along the Whitemud road.—*D. Sinclair, D.L.S., 1871.*

This township borders on lake Manitoba, and is composed of beautiful prairie land with very little timber. There is a considerable tract of marshy or low land on the border of the lake and several sloughs or creeks running into it from the south.—*D. Sinclair, D.L.S., 1871.*

This is a small fractional township containing about six sections of land, most of which is timbered with poplar. There is some good oak here and there. The soil is of good quality. A large marsh from three to forty chains wide intervenes between the dry land and lake Manitoba.—*C. P. Brown, D.L.S., 1873.*

This is a fractional township lying along the west shore of lake Manitoba. The soil is a black loam, eight to ten inches deep, with a clay and gravel subsoil. The surface is level and marshy for the most part, but there is some high land which if cleared would no doubt produce the usual grains of the western country. The high land is covered with a thick growth of poplar averaging six to ten inches in diameter. The settlers are all engaged in cattle raising and dairying, the abundance of hay throughout the township making it well adapted to this business. The settlers catch large quantities of fish in winter, for which a good market exists in Westbourne. The thousands of wild ducks that collect in the marshes and sloughs make this place a regular paradise for the hunter. There are no minerals of economic value nor stone-quarries in the township.—*W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1909.*

## RANGE 9.

This township presents considerable attractions to the settler. The southern and western portions are mostly open prairie with occasional stretches of hay land. The Pembina River valley passing through in a southeasterly direction, is generally well timbered with poplar and, in many places, oak. The soil is of fair quality, and the township easy of access by means of a trail which passes through the northwestern portion.—*L. Kennedy, D.L.S., 1872.*

The western portion of this township is level prairie with a black loam soil. The Pembina river runs through the eastern portion and averages one chain in width. The valley of the river, on an average, is one and a half miles wide. The alluvial deposits, common in such places, have been carried off by the flood in this section of the country, leaving in many places only a subsoil of clay mixed with shale. Good oak and poplar timber is found in many places.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*South outline.*)—This outline is intersected by the Pembina river, which is about 70 feet wide and two feet deep, with a steady current of about two miles per hour. It has a very serpentine course through its valley, which is about a mile in width, and lies about one hundred feet below the surrounding country. The bottom land of the valley is of good quality; some of it is rather marshy, but bears heavy crops of good grass; the drier portions are mostly covered with brush. The high land on each side of the valley is black loam of good quality, mostly brushy, except in the southeastern corner.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 9—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is partly timbered and partly prairie, the prevailing timber being poplar and oak. The surface is in many places broken. It is well watered, and easy of access at all seasons of the year. There are a few boulders scattered over the surface, but no fixed rock. About one-half is suitable for settlement. The Pembina river flows through the southwesterly part of the township.—*J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—The country along these lines is rolling prairie  
**4.** with a number of patches of willow brush and scattered poplar and bluffs of poplar. The soil is a black loam of first-and second-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is composed partly of timber land and partly undulating prairie covered in many places with willows and brush. The prevailing timber is oak and poplar, sufficiently large to supply building timber and fuel. There are several hay marshes in the northerly portions. It is well watered by creeks flowing westerly to the Pembina river. A good road passes diagonally across the township; it is easy of access at all seasons of the year. The soil is a rich, dark alluvial deposit.—*J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*East and south outlines.*)—The country along these lines is nearly all covered  
**5.** with poplar and willows with oak in places. There is very little prairie land. There are small lakes in sections 2 and 24 and the dry bed of a lake in section 3, with a hay marsh surrounding it. The soil is a good black loam of second-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is rolling. One-quarter of the township is covered with poplar, balm of Gilead and oak, and one-third of the remainder is sparsely covered with poplar, burnt timber and windfalls. The quality of the land is excellent. The soil, a very rich loam, has an average depth of two feet. Good fresh water can easily be obtained in almost any part of the township by digging to the depth of four feet in the low ground. In the vicinity of the lakes never-failing springs of cold fresh water are to be found. Nearly all of this township will make excellent farms—*O. B. Davidson, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*North outline.*)—The country along this line is covered with a thick poplar  
**6.** bush with fallen trees and heavy underbrush. The land is undulating with occasional small swamps. The soil in sections 33 and 34 is first-class; the remaining sections are second- and third-class.

(*East outline.*)—This line crosses level land wooded with heavy timber; the soil is a good rich black loam.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is rolling and hilly and covered with small groves of poplar, willow and scrub. There are several small lakes and creeks. The soil generally is of second-class quality.—*O. B. Davidson, D.L.S., 1872.*

This township contains mostly a population of French-speaking people, the village of Cardinal, in section 14 on the Canadian Northern railway, having at the time it was visited only two residents of purely English descent. The country is rolling and covered in many places with second-growth poplar and birch and some oak six to ten inches in diameter, but most of the timber of any size has been cleared off. There is also a thick scrubby undergrowth, which makes it comparatively difficult for the farmers to clear the land suitably for agricultural development. The soil, even on the elevated parts of ridges, is a very rich humus, much richer than that ordinarily found



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 9—*Continued.*

on the prairie. Wheat, barley and some timothy are grown, the latter to supplement the supply of wild hay, which is obtained from the sloughs. When visited, the crops seemed to be about two weeks behind those farther north, the explanation being that the frost is that much slower in coming out of the ground in the spring on account of the higher elevation. There are no stone-quarries, minerals nor water-powers. No game of any kind was noticed. The lake formerly situated in sections 15, 16, 20 and 21 had practically all dried up, its former bed being marked by a large expanse of swamp grass, with some clumps of bushy willows. There are still left two clear expanses of water, one of about five acres, situated in L.S. 12 of section 21 and the other of about fifteen acres approximately in the centre of the southeastern quarter of the same section. A drainage ditch under the direction of the Department of Public Works of Manitoba is being constructed with a view to draining these two remaining expanses of water completely dry. When this is done, the former lake bed will be turned into good arable land and be suitable for agricultural purposes. The lake formerly in section 23 is now really a shallow pond, which occasionally dries up. At the time it was observed (July 3, 1911), it had a depth of about two feet or less and an area of about thirty-five acres, about two acres of which is in the northeastern quarter and the remainder in the northwestern quarter of section 23; it has an indefinite shore line due to the presence of many reeds and rushes. Residents say that in the fall of 1910, it was almost perfectly dry. No alkali was noticed. The small lake on the eastern boundary of section 5 was found to have well-defined high banks, indicating an unvarying shore line.—*R. C. Purser, D.L.S., 1911.*

This district is well settled and most of the land cultivated. There are a number of poplar ridges scattered throughout the township. The main roads, having been graded, are in good condition.—*G. A. Bennett, D.L.S., 1912.*

7. This township is heavily wooded with poplar, oak, ash, birch and elm, and is well watered by brooks which take their rise in springs. The surface is very rugged and hilly, but the soil is excellent.—*G. A. Bayne, D.L.S., 1875.*

8. (*North outline.*)—This line crosses a prairie covered with scattered poplar, willow, rose, hazel and cherry bushes. The soil is a rich, sandy loam of first-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is well adapted to agricultural purposes, as the soil is excellent and the water is good. The surface is level and covered with hazel, brier and other scrub, where not heavily timbered with poplar and oak. There are good hay lands along Morris river.—*L. Bolton, D.L.S., 1874.*

9. (*East outline.*)—This part of the township is nearly all covered with willow, rose, hazel and scattered poplar. The soil is a rich sandy loam of first-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling land and is timbered with small poplar, gray willow and thick underbrush. The Assinboine river traverses the centre of the township. The soil is of inferior quality, consisting of a sandy loam with clay sub-soil.—*M. McFadden, D.L.S., 1883.*

10. (*North outline.*)—This line passes through thick poplar woods with dead timber and windfall. The soil is a rich, black, sandy loam of first-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1872.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 9—*Continued.*

(*East outline.*)—The surface is covered with a growth of small poplar. There are a number of willow marshes. The soil is of second-class quality.—*J. L. Reid, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is level and was covered a few years ago with a fine growth of medium-sized poplar, but is now a dense windfall, grown up with all kinds of brush. The soil is a rich sandy loam.—*M. McFadden, D.L.S., 1873.*

The soil in this township, being chiefly a black loam, is well adapted to agricultural purposes. The surface is undulating and has a few small swamps, which, if drained, would produce good hay. It also contains several small streams. The remainder is covered with bush of small size, chiefly poplar and birch.—*J. Warren, D.L.S., 1872.*

**12.** (*North outline.*)—This part of the township is low, level and swampy. There is considerable hay of excellent quality. The soil is clay loam of first-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*East outline.*)—This line passes through an excellent prairie with bluffs of poplar and willow brush. The soil is a rich loam of first-class quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The greater part of this township is open prairie. In the southern part there are a few poplar groves, but the timber is small, scarcely any of it being fit for building purposes. A good deal of it could be used for fencing. In the western portion there is a good deal of willow bush. There are a number of hay swamps. The soil, with the exception of that in a few sections, is very good, being chiefly black clay loam, and is well suited for agricultural purposes. Water can be easily obtained, except in the northeasterly part of the township, where it is necessary to dig for it.—*J. Warren, D.L.S., 1872.*

**13.** (*East outline.*)—This line passes through a low, level prairie, suitable only for pasture. The Whitemud river flows through the northern portion of the township.—*M. Mart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—Whitemud river runs through the northern third of this township, and is bordered on its banks, at the south side with oak chiefly, and on its northern side with oak and poplar, interspersed with willow. The soil north of the river is of a light, loamy character and most of it is covered with timber or brush. The south side, excepting a strip along the river of about 1 mile in width, is wet and without drainage, and can be used only in a very dry season.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1871.*

**14.** (*North outline.*)—The land along the shore of lake Manitoba is covered with water reeds and rushes as far as the eastern boundary of section 34; thence west it is rather low with bluffs of poplar and clumps of willow. The soil is a sandy loam of first-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*East outline.*)—This line passes through a rolling prairie with oak woods along Whitemud river and Rat creek, and occasional hay marshes. The soil is a rich clay loam of first-class quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is well suited for agricultural purposes. The timber is chiefly small poplar, through which frequent fires have passed. It is in general valuable only for roofing houses and firewood; but towards the north there is some fit for the manufacture of lumber.—*F. H. Lynch-Staunton, D.L.S., 1872.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 9—*Continued.*

This township is mostly covered with a small growth of willow and poplar. The timber has been destroyed by fire, and is of no value except for firewood. There is about an equal area of high land and low land. The high land is gravelly and covered with small boulders. A small quantity of hay is found on the low land. The portion surveyed may be rated as second-class land.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*South outline.*)—In section 1 and part of section 2, and also along the banks  
**15.** of Whitemud river there is marshy hay land and muskeg; the remaining sections along this boundary are dry with numerous bluffs of poplar, willow scrub and occasionally a small hay marsh. The soil is stony and gravelly in places, and is of second-class quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township lies on the western shore of lake Manitoba. A deep marsh with reeds and rushes borders the lake. The remainder of the township is timbered with poplar and willows. The soil is mixed with shale and gravel.—*C. P. Brown, D.L.S., 1873.*

The soil, although shallow, is of very good quality, especially along the lake-  
**16.** shore, where there is some excellent hay land. Along the southern and western boundaries first-class poplar is to be found in considerable quantity. The greater part of the remainder of the township is covered with dead poplar, interwoven with willow brush, together with occasional bluffs of green poplar. In the west there are numerous very bad muskegs.—*C. P. Brown, D.L.S., 1873.*

This township is level and slopes towards lake Manitoba. The soil is a black loam from six to eighteen inches deep, with a clay and gravel subsoil. The surface is covered with a thick growth of poplar up to six inches in diameter and scrub. The poplar has nearly all been killed by fire so that the land can be cleared with little trouble. The soil is well adapted to grain-growing, a number of very fine fields of wheat and oats having been seen. The Kinosota ridge runs northerly through the westerly part of the township and, as there is a good trail on the ridge, travelling is easy and comfortable. There are also roads running east and west every two miles which afford easy access to the lake which lies to the east. The settlers in the eastern part of the township are mostly engaged in cattle-raising and dairying, as there is a great deal of hay growing in the marsh adjoining the lake. A number of settlers, new arrivals, intend to go into grain-growing extensively, and have quite a force of men clearing the land. The Canadian Northern railway runs through the township and affords good facilities for shipping grain. There are no minerals of any economic value nor stone-quarries, but there is an unlimited quantity of gravel suitable for railway ballast. Game, such as wild ducks, prairie-chickens and partridges, is plentiful. Moose and elk have not been seen since the construction of the railway. The township appears to be free from summer frosts, and all kinds of garden vegetables do well and attain great perfection.—*W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1909.*

## RANGE 10.

The soil of this township is very good and the character of the country rolling  
**1.** prairie. There is no timber whatever in the township. Good water is to be had in all the ponds and marshes. It would be well adapted to settlement but for the absence of timber.—*E. Stewart, D.L.S., 1877.*

This township is slightly undulating prairie. The soil is black loam and  
**2.** excellent farming land. There are several good hay swamps but with the exception of these, there is no water.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1882.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 10—*Continued.*

3. (*South outline.*)—Along this line the country is an undulating prairie, rather stony in places. The soil is of second-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is almost entirely open prairie. The surface is undulating, and there are some muskegs. The Pembina river flows through the northeasterly part. There is some timber on its banks but the southern and western portions of the township are entirely destitute of timber. The international boundary survey road passes about two miles to the south and affords easy access to the lands.—*J. McArthur D.L.S., 1873.*

4. (*North outline.*)—The Pembina river enters the township at the northwesterly corner and flows diagonally across it, leaving in section 2. The river valley is about a mile wide and lies about one hundred feet below the level of the surrounding country. The bottom lands are of good quality, some being rather marshy, but bearing heavy crops of grass. The drier portions are mostly covered with small brush. The plateau on each side of the valley has a soil of black clay loam. The land here is covered in many places with small brush.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is very uneven and broken by numerous ravines. The Pembina river traverses it. The valley is about one mile and a quarter wide. The river is from twenty-five to 200 feet in width. Its depth varies from two to ten feet, and the banks are very steep. The surface of the greater part of the township is covered with timber and brush; there are very few sections of open prairie.—*J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1873.*

5. (*Subdivision.*)—With the exception of sections 6, 7 and 18, the land in which is rough and broken, this township is excellent for farming purposes. A belt of poplar timber of good quality runs along the south, east and north boundaries of this township. The central and western portions are chiefly covered with dense oak and willow scrub. In the northeast corner there is a small brook of good fresh water with several fine cold springs on its banks, and in the southwest a deep ravine with a creek which has its head about four miles from the Pembina river. In sections 2 and 29 there are two small lakes, the water in which is saline and stagnant. Water can be obtained at any place in the township at a depth of from eight to twenty feet.—*O. B. Davidson, D.L.S., 1872.*

6. (*North outline.*)—The northern boundary runs through a country timbered with oak, poplar, balm of Gilead, thick willow and brier brush. Section 31 has first-class soil; the remainder is second-class land.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The northwestern portion is quite hilly, too much so for cultivation, excepting very small portions adjacent to marshes, which are very numerous. The remaining portion of the township is very well adapted to cultivation. The land is rolling and the soil excellent. There is good water and a fair quantity of wood which is almost entirely poplar. There are a great number of hay flats growing an excellent quality of hay; nearly every section has one or more of these.—*O. B. Davidson, D.L.S., 1872-3.*

7. Although hilly, this township is well adapted to settlement. Morris river flows in a northerly direction through the northern half. Its valley is well adapted to grazing. There are a number of small lakes and ponds, the water in which is of good quality. The timber is chiefly oak, with a great deal of hazel brush.—*G. A. Bayne, D.L.S., 1875.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 10—*Continued.*

(*North outline.*)—The country along this line is generally a level prairie covered with dry poplar, and thick brush of small poplar, hazel, oak and maple, with vines and briars. The soil is a rich, sandy loam of first-class quality.—**8.** *J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is rolling, with deep ravines along the watercourses. The soil is excellent, and there is plenty of good water. There is only a small quantity of poplar timber, and part of it has been killed by fire.—*L. Bolton, D.L.S., 1874.*

This township consists of rolling land, timbered with small gray willow and underbrush, with numerous small muskegs and much windfall. The timber is small, and altogether the township presents few attractions to the settler, either for agricultural or grazing purposes. The soil is a light sandy loam with a clay subsoil. The Assiniboine river traverses the township.—**9.** *M. McFadden, D.L.S., 1873.*

The Assiniboine river runs in a very meandering course from west to east across this township. The valley of this river is about two miles wide and the banks are sparsely covered with small poplar and scrub. That portion of the township lying north of the valley is broken prairie and sand hills with scattered spruce and oak and a few small bluffs of young poplar. The portion south of the Assiniboine valley is mostly an old settled agricultural district of good, rolling sandy loam soil. Exceptionally good water is to be had throughout the township, in many cases from springs. North of the valley the land is only sparsely settled, as the soil is a dry yellow sand which drifts and shifts when the sod is removed. In the valley there is good soil which is mostly under cultivation. There is sufficient wood in the township for fuel and building purposes for the settlers for a few years only. Very little wild hay grows in the township, the settlers raising their own timothy and clover. No game was seen in the district, except prairie-chickens. The climate is ideal, summer frosts being practically unknown. The township may be reached from all directions by excellent roads.—*C. F. Aylsworth, D.L.S., 1908.*

(*North outline.*)—This line passes through gently rolling land, covered with poplar, oak, birch, ash and elm timber, also willow and cranberry brush. There are a few scattered shallow hay marshes. The soil is a rich, black sandy loam of first-class quality.—**10.** *J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil is sandy loam with clay subsoil and may be rated as third-class. The northeasterly portion is covered with small poplar and a thick undergrowth of hazel and other bushes. The southwestern portion is prairie with a growth of brushwood.—*M. McFadden D.L.S., 1873.*

(*South outline.*)—This part of the township is nearly all covered with poplar woods and willow bush. There is some oak, ash, elm and birch in sections 5 and 6. The soil is a black sandy loam of first-class quality.—**11.** *J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is on the whole well adapted for settlement. The land is only of second-class quality, but the facilities for obtaining wood and water counterbalance in a great measure this drawback. The main trail to the Saskatchewan river runs through this township. The surface is generally level with small ridges. In the southwestern quarter wood is especially abundant, and in some places of large growth. The water is good but hard, and is procurable nearly everywhere by sinking to a moderate depth. There are no ledges of rock, but granite boulders may be seen here and there.—*G. A. Bayne, D.L.S., 1873.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 10—*Continued.*

(*North outline.*)—Sections 34, 35 and 36 are low and level, with clumps  
**12.** of willow scrub. The soil is clay and sandy loam. In sections 31, 32 and 33 the land is high, and covered with poplar, scattered oak and poplar with willow underbrush. The soil is sandy loam of second-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is well adapted to settlement. The surface is generally level with occasional ridges. The land is of second-class quality. There are a number of bluffs of poplar, clumps of willow, and a few scattered oak.—*G. A. Bayne, D.L.S., 1873.*

The northern half of this township is a large floating bog. The southern,  
**13.** although wet in the spring, is dry in the summer. The timber is mostly poplar with a few oaks and elms. The water in Squirrel creek, which flows through the southwesterly part, is very good, and the land along its banks is very fertile.—*C. P. Brown, D.L.S., 1873.*

The northwesterly quarter of section 36, the northerly part of section 35 and the westerly three-fourths of sections 19, 30 and 31, are timbered chiefly with small poplar, balm of Gilead, with a few small oak, ash and maple around the northeast corner of section 35, where also a few poplars up to twelve inches in diameter may be found. Excepting these few larger trees, the timber in this township is suitable only for fencing and fuel. In the wooded portions the soil is a fine clay loam with a clay subsoil. Sections 13, 14 and 15 are flat open prairie with a few bluffs of small poplar in section 14 and also near the west boundary of section 13. The northeasterly portion of section 13 is very marshy,—hardly dry enough to constitute marshy hay land, but along the east boundaries of sections 1 and 12, the land may be correctly described as hay land. The remainder of our survey, namely: sections 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, and 34, is in its present condition almost entirely worthless for agricultural, being a wet morass, muskeg or bog supporting a growth of moss, rushes, flags, reeds and wiry grass with small clumps and tufts of stunted willows. Along many of the lines it was with great difficulty that we were able to pass on foot, the soil being a mere mass of matted plant roots upon a substratum of water or liquid mud, although the country in general was suffering from drought, all the ordinary ponds and sloughs throughout Manitoba being dry, and the water in the lakes and streams lower than for twenty-five years. The northeast quarter of section 25 should be excepted as most of it might be classed as marshy hay land. Pine creek and Squirrel creek cross the southwesterly portion of the township, and it would appear that formerly these streams had no well-defined channel, but simply discharged themselves into the bog from which the surplus water flowed again on the further side. The streams now flow in artificial channels or ditches which unite near the west boundary of section 26. The water flows with a strong current over a bed of soft clay containing a few pebbles. The current shows that there is ample fall for the drainage of the bog, but as yet the area that has been appreciably benefited is restricted to a narrow strip along the ditches. One effect of the draining, we noticed in the presence of poplar seedlings growing in the dump along the ditch, and no doubt in a few years the stream will be fringed with a thick growth of this timber.—*J. McAree, D.T.S., 1889.*

(*North outline.*)—This line passes through a rolling prairie with gravelly  
**14.** and stony ridges, and occasional bluffs of poplar and scrub willow. The soil is of second-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township offers great inducements to the settler. Its soil is in most places a very rich and deep black mould overlying a marl subsoil.



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 10—*Continued.*

There is plenty of timber for fencing and fuel. Poplar and oak timber suitable for building purposes may be obtained along the banks of Whitemud river.—*F. H. Lynch-Staunton, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*South outline.*)—This part of the township is an undulating prairie with  
**15.** small clusters of poplar and willow. There are a number of gravelly and stony ridges. The soil is of second- and third-class quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The western part is broken by the Big Grass marsh. The remainder of the land is of second-class quality, that near the marsh being alternate ridges of gravel and long narrow muskegs. To the eastward it is better, but not first-class for farming purposes. Near the northeast corner there is some fine poplar timber.—*C. P. Brown, D.L.S., 1873.*

This township may be reached by a road running east from Gladstone, a station on both the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railways. The soil generally is black loam from four to six inches in depth with a subsoil of clay and gravel. The surface is undulating and broken by numerous sloughs and stony ridges. The settlers are principally engaged in dairying and cattle-raising, large quantities of hay being obtainable on the land adjoining Big Grass marsh. There are a few scattered bluffs of small poplar and willow in places throughout the township. Wood for fuel may be obtained in the township fifteen to twenty miles north. Whitemud river flows through the southwest corner of the township. This stream averages about fifty feet in width, is three feet deep and has a current of about three miles an hour. The water is fresh, good and permanent. There are no water-powers, stone-quarries nor minerals in the township. The climate is free from summer frosts. Game, such as wild ducks and prairie-chickens, is plentiful.—*W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1906.*

**16.** The surface, soil and timber are the same as in the foregoing township.—*C. P. Brown, D.L.S., 1873.*

This township may be easily reached by a road running east and north from Gladstone, a station on the Canadian Northern railway. Big Grass marsh occupies a considerable portion of the northwest corner of this township. The surface is undulating and covered with numerous bluffs of poplar and willow. The soil is black loam up to eight inches in depth with a clay and gravel subsoil. The settlers are largely engaged in raising cattle, and dairying, there being an abundance of hay along Big Grass marsh and in the sloughs. There has been very little effort made at grain-raising, but the soil would no doubt raise oats and barley. Vegetables do well. There are no summer frosts. The climate is the same as the rest of Manitoba. There are no water-powers, stone-quarries nor minerals. The principal fuel is wood, which is procurable in many places throughout the township. Wild ducks and prairie-chickens are plentiful, as well as larger game, such as deer and elks. Water is very scarce and of a poor quality, being highly impregnated with decayed vegetable matter, although cattle appear to like it and do well on it. Wild berries and plums are plentiful in the bush.—*W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1906.*

## RANGE 11.

This township consists of rolling prairie with a number of small ponds and  
**1.** hay marshes. It is well adapted to settlement, the land being of first-class quality.—*E. Stewart, D.L.S., 1887.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 11—*Continued.*

2. This township consists of rolling prairie with excellent land. The soil is a black loam. Surface water only is found.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

- (*East and south outline.*)—These lines traverse a rolling prairie, rather stony in places. The soil is black clay loam of second-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*
- 3.

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is well suited for settlement. It is nearly all rolling prairie and the soil is in most places very fine. There is good hay land in nearly every section. In most of the sloughs good water may be had by digging. Settlers can be supplied with wood from the adjacent townships.—*H. LeBer, D.L.S., 1872.*

- (*North outline.*)—Along the valley of the Pembina river there is scattered poplar and willow brush, and on the banks of Swan lake heavy poplar, oak and balm of Gilead grows. There is fine rolling prairie in section 33. The soil is of second-class quality.
- 4.

(*East outline.*)—The country along this line is generally a brushy prairie with clumps of poplar in the valley of the Pembina river, which flows across section 36. The valley is about a mile wide. The soil generally is of second-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is principally woodland. There is a belt of poplar and oak timber along the northern boundary, about four miles long and from one to three miles wide. Portions of this have been destroyed by fire. The oak is of poor quality. The surface of the ground is broken in some places, and in others undulating. The soil is good.—*H. LeBer, D.L.S., 1872.*

- (*East outline.*)—The surface along this line is very hilly and the soil on the hills is mixed with shale. It is timbered alternately with bluffs of poplar and scrub. The Pembina river flows through section 1.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*
- 5.

(*Subdivision.*)—The northern and eastern parts of this township consist of poplar woods of good quality. The rest is a brushy prairie suitable for cultivation, excepting the valley of the Pembina river, the land in which is for the most part of a slaty formation. Swan lake, an expansion of the Pembina river, lies in the southern part of the township; it is about six miles in length by one in breadth; its banks are about fifty feet high and are of a slaty formation. The hilltops are for the most part sandy, and the level portions sandy loam. Several fresh-water springs may be found in the interior.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

- (*North and east outlines.*)—The land along the east outline is very hilly and is covered alternately with bluffs of poplar and scrub. Cypress river flows through section 12. The soil is of first- and second-class quality and on the hills is mixed with shale. The land along the north boundary is hilly with thick brush and poplar timber, excepting in section 31, which is prairie.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*
- 6.

(*Subdivision.*)—This township contains but little land fit for cultivation, hills, morasses, and alkaline lakes being its characteristic features. There is a small second growth of poplar and cherry growing in the old windfalls. A stream flows through the southeasterly portion of the township.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

- The township is broken by several ravines and hills from fifty to seventy-five feet in height. It is not well watered. The soil for the most part is good, particularly in the valleys; on the tops of the hills it is somewhat gravelly.
- 7.



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 11—*Continued.*

There is a large quantity of burnt poplar standing and fallen, likewise green poplar in bluffs, but scarcely large enough for fencing. There is also a quantity of stunted oak, hazel and other brush.—*J. Otty, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—The country along these lines is hilly, wooded  
**8.** with scattered oak, poplar and maple, also willow, cherry and hazel brush. The Assiniboine river flows through sections 31, 32, 33 and 36. The soil is a sandy loam of first-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is traversed by the Assiniboine and Cypress rivers, the former averaging about eight chains in width, and varying in depth from two to eight feet, the current in many places being very swift. The latter river is about two chains wide, four feet deep, and has a swift current, affording some good mill sites. There is a considerable quantity of oak, poplar, willow and scrub along the western side of the township; it is stunted, and suitable only for firewood. Along the Assiniboine river the timber is of better quality, being larger. The soil is good, excepting along the western side, where there are a number of sand hills.—*J. Otty, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*East outline.*)—Sections 1 to 12 are covered with a heavy growth of poplar  
**9.** timber with some mountain ash. Sections 13, 24, 25 and 36 are open, with a number of sand ridges. There are a few bluffs of poplar and scattered oak. The soil is of second-class quality.—*J. L. Reid, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The general features of this township are rolling sand hills with muskegs intervening. It offers but few attractions for settlers. It is generally timbered with small poplar and oak, intermixed with thick scrub.—*J. L. Reid, D.L.S., 1874.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—These lines pass through open prairie with  
**10.** scattered oak, poplar and willow. There are occasional sand ridges. The soil is of second-class quality.—*J. L. Reid, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rough and hilly. The soil is light and sandy and is generally timbered with small poplar and oak with willow and other scrub. Squirrel creek flows northerly through the centre of the township. There are a few scattered swamps.—*J. L. Reid, D.L.S., 1874.*

(*East outline.*)—This line passes through rolling land covered with heavy  
**11.** poplar, birch, ash, and elm, with dense hazel, willow and scrub. In places the land is low and boggy and is of third-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township consists for the most part of land unavailable for cultivation, being low and marshy in places. The southeastern part is hilly with large quantities of heavy poplar, elm, etc., some of which measures two feet in diameter. There are occasional small tracts of swamp in this locality. A branch of the Whitemud river (Squirrel creek) traverses the township. The surface is generally well timbered, excepting the northeastern portion. The most desirable lands are in the vicinity of the Saskatchewan road, which crosses the township.—*L. Kennedy, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*North outline.*)—This part of the township is covered with poplar, dense  
**12.** willow and scrub. There are some heavy elm, oak and ash in section 32, near a creek which flows in a northerly direction.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1872.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 11—*Continued.*

(*East outline.*)—This part of the township is rolling land and is generally timbered with poplar and scrub. In places the land is low and swampy and of third-class quality. The soil is black sandy loam.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is composed principally of low table land abounding with marshes. That portion to the east of Squirrel creek comprises for the most part the only lands desirable for cultivation. The northerly half abounds with poplar and willow, some of the former being of considerable dimensions. Poplar clumps with scrub are found in the southern part of the township.—*L. Kennedy, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*East outline.*)—This part of the township is covered with very thick poplar  
**13.** and windfall with heavy underbrush excepting the northeast quarter of section 24, where there is an impassable bog with deep water, rushes and reeds. The land is of third-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil of this township is mostly sandy loam. Towards the south the land is too wet and low to be of much use unless drained. The surface is gently undulating. The township is well timbered, and along Pine creek offers some inducements for settlement. Good water can be obtained by digging from six to twelve feet. The subsoil contains quicksand in places.—*Hermon and Bolton, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*North and east outline.*)—These lines pass through rolling prairie with  
**14.** bluffs of poplar, and some maple along the banks of Whitemud river. There are a number of hay marshes throughout the township. The Big Grass marsh encroaches on sections 34, 35 and 36. The land generally is of first-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is well suited for settlement. The soil is excellent. Water is abundant and good. Timber is plentiful, and distributed in belts and groves all through the township. Whitemud river flows through the northwesterly portion of the township. A chain of small lakes, known as Dead lake, the water of which is good, is found in the southern part.—*Hermon and Bolton, D.L.S., 1873.*

**15.** (*East outline.*)—The lands along this boundary are all marsh.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*South outline.*)—Sections 1, 2 and part of section 3 are low and marshy hay land; the remaining sections are excellent high prairie land with a rich loam soil of first-class quality. There are occasional clumps of poplar, with a belt of maple and ash along the banks of Whitemud river, which flows through section 4.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The westerly portion is well adapted to agricultural purposes, having excellent hay land. Portions of this part are covered with clumps of willow bushes and poplar. The eastern portion of the township is very marshy, and unfit for settlement in its present state.—*C. P. Brown, D.L.S., 1872.*

This township may be reached by a good road which runs north from Gladstone, a station on both the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific railways. The surface is level. The soil is black loam averaging twelve inches in depth with a clay subsoil, except in the southerly part of the township, but there are numerous ponds and soft mud flats in the northern part. There are extensive peat beds throughout the marsh, which will no doubt in time be used for fuel. Whitemud river flows through the southeast corner of the township. There are a few scattered bluffs of poplar in



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 11—*Continued.*

the western part of the township, but not sufficient for fuel, which is brought in by the railway or obtained at some distance west on the Riding mountains. The township has been settled for a number of years and all available land is under cultivation or pasturage for cattle. Extensive quantities of hay are cut in the lands adjoining Big Grass marsh. Good water is not plentiful, being confined to Whitemud river, a stream from thirty to sixty-six feet in width and having a current of about three miles an hour. There are no stone-quarries water-powers or minerals in the township. The climate is free from summer frosts and is well adapted to growing all kinds of early vegetables. Wild ducks and prairie-chickens are plentiful.—*W. J. Deans D.L.S. 1906.*

(*North outline.*)—The land along the north boundaries of sections 31 and 32 is first-class level prairie. The soil is a sandy loam. The north boundaries of sections 34, 35 and 36 were not run, owing to an impassable muskeg.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The northwesterly part is mostly prairie and the southwesterly is alternate clumps of willow and poplar, and patches of prairie. The soil is good for agricultural purposes. Nearly the whole eastern half of the township lies in a marsh, which if drained, would produce an immense quantity of hay.—*C. P. Brown, D.L.S., 1872.*

This township can be reached by a good road which runs north from Gladstone, a station on both the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific railways. Big Grass marsh occupies the eastern half of the township. The western half is generally low, level prairie, broken by numerous small hay marshes. There are a few bluffs of small poplar and willow on the west side. There are some quarter-sections in the west part which are under cultivation growing small quantities of grain and vegetables, but the principal industry of the settlers is dairying and cattle-raising. This industry is very profitable, owing to the enormous quantities of hay which grows in the township. Water is scarce, being found only in the sloughs in Big Grass marsh. The quality is such that cattle appear to thrive well on it. There are no water-powers, stone-quarries nor minerals. Wood for fuel is found in the townships to the north. Prairie-chickens and wild ducks are moderately plentiful. The climate is good and free from summer frosts.—*W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1906.*

## RANGE 12.

1. This township is partly a rolling and hilly prairie. The soil is very good. There are a few trees along the banks of Long river. The township is well adapted to settlement.—*E. Stewart, D.L.S., 1877.*

2. This township consists of a rolling prairie having good soil. Long river, a small stream of the purest water, which flows through a large gully, crosses the township in a northwesterly direction. There is some good timber in the northerly portion and also in some places in the gully.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*South outline.*)—The country crossed is mostly a brushy prairie with a good deal of poplar and oak timber in the southwesterly and westerly parts. The Pembina river flows through a deep valley across the northern part. The soil is a black loam of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township offers good advantages to the settler. It consists partly of woodland and partly of prairie. The soil is good, there is an abundance of

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 12—*Continued.*

excellent water and timber is plentiful and of good quality. Hay and grass can also be had in abundance. The Pembina river and several tributary streams pass through the township.—*H. LeBer, D.L.S., 1872.*

- (*North outline.*)—The northeasterly part of the township has scattered groves  
**4.** of poplar in a thick growth of willow brush. The soil is of first-class quality.  
 —*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is partly woodland and partly prairie. It is abundantly supplied with good water and timber. The latter consists for the most part of small oak and poplar. On the banks of the Pembina river, which passes through this township, there are some very fine large elms. The immediate valley of the Pembina river is from half a mile to a mile in width. The soil here is excellent.—*H. LeBer, D.L.S., 1872.*

- This township is nearly all covered with brush generally growing among fallen  
**5.** timber. The soil in most parts is good, excepting on the hills where it is  
 slaty. The lakes are in most cases shallow, some being little more than  
 marshes, fast filling up and becoming solid. There is some poplar fit for building and  
 fencing. The most of the swamps afford good hay. Cypress river runs through the  
 northern portion of the township.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

- (*North outline.*)—In sections 36, 35 and 34, the land is hilly; in sections 36  
**6.** and 34 the hills are covered with brush; in section 35 it is open prairie. Sec-  
 tions 33, 32 and 31 are undulating prairie. The soil is a black loam,  
 gravelly in places, and of first- and second-class quality.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The northeast quarter of this township is principally good, roll-  
 ing prairie, the remainder being covered with a fair growth of poplar, most of which  
 has been blown down. The hilltops are either sandy or a slaty clay while the level  
 parts are black loam mixed with a quantity of river sand, thus forming a good farm-  
 ing soil. Cypress river runs through the southwestern parts of the township. Its  
 banks are low and the water is good.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

- The surface is generally undulating and the soil good with the exception of  
**7.** the northern tier of sections where the sand hills begin. It is not well wooded.  
 There are only some small clumps of good poplar and a few oak and elm, and  
 on the sand hills a growth of stunted spruce. The Cypress river runs through the  
 township; its water is excellent. There are some limestone boulders in the southern  
 part, but no fixed rock. There are some good hay meadows.—*W. Otty, D.L.S., 1873.*

- (*North outline.*)—The Assiniboine river flows in an easterly direction through  
**8.** the northwestern part of the township. The country is hilly and covered with  
 bluffs of poplar, spruce and tamarack, also scattered oak and birch. The soil  
 is a sandy loam of second-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is quite unfit for cultivation, with the exception of  
 the valley of the Assiniboine river, being composed of sand hills covered with poplar,  
 elm and cottonwood. The timber in the valley is good, but the spruce which grows on  
 the sand hills is worthless, being limbed down to the stump. The soil in the valley  
 is a very rich loam. There are some good mill-sites on the Cypress river, which flows  
 through the southeastern part of the township. There is no water to be found on the  
 sand hills.—*J. Otty, D.L.S., 1873.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 12—*Continued.*

With the exception of a small belt along the Assiniboine river, where the land is already occupied, this township is practically unfit for settlement as the soil is light and sandy, supporting only a short grass hardly fit for grazing purposes. The country is interspersed with clumps of willow and bluffs of poplar and spruce suitable for building and fencing purposes. The timber is found in a greater quantity and of better quality north of the Assiniboine river. Springs of fresh water are numerous in the foot hills along both sides of the river. The existence of roads leading southerly to Cypress river, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway, and northerly to Arizona or Pleasant Point, a station on the Canadian Northern railway, affords great advantage to the farmers living on both sides of the river which is crossed by means of a ferry close to this township in range 13. No minerals were seen in the surveyed district.—*P. R. A. Belanger, D.L.S., 1912.*

- 9.** This township is unfit for cultivation, being all sand hills, with swamps intervening. The timber is useless for manufacturing purposes.—*J. L. Reid, D.L.S., 1874.*

- 10.** This township is unfit for cultivation, it being all sand hills with swamps intervening. The timber is useless for manufacturing purposes.—*J. L. Reid, D.L.S., 1874.*

- 11.** There is an abundant supply of good water. Suitable timber for building, as well as the quality of the soil in parts and its proximity to the Great Saskatchewan trail, will all conduce to the early settlement of the township. The best land is in the central portion.—*Hermon and Bolton D.L.S., 1873.*

- 12.** (*North outline.*)—The surface is level and low. There are many bluffs of poplar, with willow and other scrub. The land generally is wet, with many marshes and muskegs, and therefore is rated as of third-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—Almost the entire surface consists of low wet swamps, useless for settlement purposes until drained. There are, however, a few good quarter-sections along the north bank of Pine creek which flows across the township. The timber consists chiefly of poplar, and the lower parts are thickly grown over with willow and other scrub.—*Hermon and Bolton, D.L.S., 1873.*

The soil of this township is a layer of light sandy loam of about two feet in depth with a subsoil of fine sand. The land is low and wet, and generally covered with a thick growth of timber and willows. Many marshes are found. The only high land is west of the cart trail which follows a ridge through sections 4, 8, 17, 18 and 19. This ridge is the foot of the hills which lie to the west. Pine creek, which runs northeast across this township, is a fine stream of clear, fresh water. It is about thirty feet wide, two feet deep, and has a current of about two miles per hour. There are a few quarter-sections suitable for settlement to the north of this creek and also along the west boundary of the township. This land would be best suited for mixed farming as cattle would find plenty of hay in the marshes, a constant supply of fresh water in Pine creek and good shelter in the bluffs from the winter storms. There is an old cart trail running across the township along the valley of Pine creek which does not seem to have been used for several years. There are no settlers in this township.—*J. E. Woods, D.L.S., 1887.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 12—*Continued.*

The soil is generally very good, being of a sandy loam character. The entire  
**13.** surface is covered with dense scrub with poplar in some parts. Good water can be obtained in abundance, both by digging and from small creeks. The southwestern part is low and swampy. Several belts of low land stretch in different directions through the township.—*Hermon and Bolton, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*North outline.*)—Sections 35 and 36 are rolling prairie with occasional  
**14.** patches of willow scrub. The soil is of first-class quality. The remaining sections are covered with a growth of poplar and willow brush with occasional glades of prairie and small tracts of hay land. The soil is sandy and of second and third-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*West outline.*)—This line passes through an undulating prairie with bluffs of poplar and low scrub. The soil is a sandy loam of third-class quality. Whitemud river flows easterly through section 18.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is well adapted to settlement. The soil is a rich loam, mostly dry and arable. Whitemud river flows across the township from west to east. The water is of excellent quality. Timber is abundant, and is suitable for building and fencing purposes.—*Hermon and Bolton, D.L.S., 1875.*

(*South outline.*)—This part of the township is undulating prairie land with  
**15.** numerous bluffs of poplar and an occasional small hay marsh. The soil is of first- and second-class quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is generally adapted to agricultural purposes. In the southwestern corner there is a considerable quantity of wood land.—*C. P. Brown, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*North outline.*)—This portion of the township is a level prairie with many  
**16.** bluffs of poplar and willow scrub. There are a number of small hay marshes here and there. The soil is a sandy loam of first-class quality.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is generally adapted to agricultural purposes. There is a large belt of heavy poplar in the central part of the township. The remainder is prairie with occasional bluffs of poplar and clumps of willow.—*C. P. Brown, D.L.S., 1872.*

## RANGE 13.

This township is well adapted to settlement. The timber, which is principally  
**1.** oak, is sufficiently plentiful for building purposes and fuel and is obtainable within six miles of the northern boundary. The soil is a rich black loam with a subsoil of clay uniformly first-class. The surface is open rolling prairie very dry towards the north. There is an abundance of hay in the southern portion.—*J. Morris, D.L.S., 1881.*

This township is rolling prairie with good soil. No water is to be found  
**2.** excepting in swamps and gullies and by digging. Some timber grows in the north and northeastern parts of the township.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 13—*Continued.*

(*East outline.*)—The eastern boundary is intersected by the Pembina river and Crystal creek, the slopes of the valleys generally being covered with oak, elm and poplar woods and brush. The soil is black loam of first-class quality.  
**3.** —*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*South outline.*)—Along the southern boundary of this township there is a good rolling prairie. In section 4 there is a creek; on the slope of its valley there is a quantity of oak and poplar timber.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface of this township is rough and broken, particularly in the neighbourhood of Rock lake which is situated about 300 feet below the level of the surrounding prairie. The ground for about half a mile on all sides slopes toward the lake and is very much broken by knolls and gullies. The soil on the south side of the lake, on the high lands, is sandy, and in the valleys is of a loamy nature. The soil to the north of the lake is in most places a sandy loam. The water in the lake is of considerable depth and quite fresh and good. The Pembina river flows eastward from the lake; it is about one hundred feet wide and about four feet deep in summer, very crooked and has a slow current. A large quantity of oak grows along the northern shore of the lake and on the southern shore there is a quantity of poplar. In the northern part of the township oak and poplar are to be found in large quantities.—*W. and J. Otty, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—The north outline traverses a slightly rolling prairie with a number of small grassy marshes. The country along the east boundary is an undulating prairie with occasional wooded hills and ridges. The soil throughout the township is of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface of this township is in most places broken with knolls and ponds. In the northeastern part it is very low and in the spring of the year is generally flooded. The soil is a dark loam except on the tops of the knolls where it is gravelly. There are no streams in the township, but there are a great number of lakes, most of which are impregnated with salt, so much so that the water cannot be used. There is not much large timber, though small poplar, stunted oak and willows abound, particularly around the largest lake, which is situated in the southwestern part of the township. There is no stone nor indication of minerals of any kind.—*W. and J. Otty, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*East outline.*)—This line runs over rolling and hilly country which is covered with a growth of brush. The soil is of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The northern part of this township is a series of broken hills covered chiefly with brush, scrub oak and poplar. Alkaline lakes are to be found in sections 33, 34, 35, 36, 29 and 31. The southern part is made up of patches of brush and prairie. Two deep gullies, with standing pools of good spring water, run across the township. The soil on the hills is rather gravelly, but good black loam may be found in the lowlands.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*East outline.*)—Along the eastern boundary the land is generally covered with a growth of brush. It is rolling and very hilly in places.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*North outline.*)—The country along this line is a good rolling prairie with small willow swamps in section 33. The soil throughout the township is generally of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 13—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling land, the southern part being very hilly. Cypress river runs through the northeast corner. A large creek runs through the centre of the township and empties into a swamp at the north, which has an area of about 1,200 acres. A very large spring of good water rises near this creek in section 29. There is some good timber along the banks of the Cypress river and the above-mentioned creek, and also in the southeast corner of the township. The soil is good with the exception of that on the hill-tops, which is very gravelly.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

The soil of the most northerly sections is of poor quality being a light yellow sand, drifted into small irregular hills with patches of small scrubby poplar with occasional spruce and small thick scrub. Farther south the land improves in quality; a belt running across the centre of the township, comprising about one-third of its area, is first-rate black loam. The southern part is about one-half swamp, but the dry land between the swamps is of good quality. The Cypress river, a never-failing stream of good water, crosses the southeast corner, flowing northeasterly.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*North outline.*)—This line runs over a hilly country with bluffs of poplar, spruce and tamarack, interspersed with prairie openings and hay marshes. The soil is sandy and of second-class quality. The Assiniboine river flows in an easterly direction across the northern portion of the township.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil, excepting in the valley of the Assiniboine river, is very poor, consisting of light sand drifted into small irregular hills covered with a small growth of bushes and scrubby spruce, oak and poplar. The soil and timber along the Assiniboine river which runs across the northern part are of good quality. The depth of the river is between three and six feet with a current of about three miles per hour.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

The western part of this township consists of sand hills, with bush but no timber. The eastern part has a considerable quantity of oak timber, and in the southern portion there are considerable quantities of spruce and tamarack timber situated along the banks of a stream suitable for floating it. Good water is everywhere abundant.—*C. P. Brown, D.L.S., 1875.*

The northeastern and southwestern parts are sandy, and of no value for agriculture. The remainder is fine prairie, with scattered clumps of oak and poplar.—*C. P. Brown, D.L.S., 1875.*

(*East outline.*)—The surface is rolling and hilly, and is generally wooded with poplar, willow, hazel and low scrub; there is a quantity of oak in section 1. The soil is sandy, and of third-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is very hilly, and broken by numerous gullies. Pine creek, a stream of about twenty feet in width, crosses the township. The soil throughout is very sandy, and not above second-class quality. In the northeastern part there is a large quantity of tall timber, averaging about seven inches in diameter.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*North outline.*)—The country along this line is sandy with hills, ravines, small marshes and muskegs. The hills and ravines are generally timbered with poplar and scattered oak, intermixed with hazel and other scrub. The soil is third-class.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1872.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 13—*Continued.*

(*East outline.*)—The surface is rolling, and timbered with heavy poplar, balm of Gilead, whitewood, willow and hazel scrub. The soil is sandy, and of third-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is very hilly, and the soil is only of second-class quality. The easterly two-thirds is timbered with heavy poplar, some birch and balm of Gilead; the western part has a good many openings of sandy land with scrub, and in some places nothing but a scanty growth of grass. There are numerous muskegs. Pine creek crosses the southeasterly part of the township, running through a low, swampy valley.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

With the exception of a few quarter-sections, the land in the portion of the township surveyed is of no value for settlement. There are two large valleys of over a mile in width running easterly across this township. These valleys are occupied by deep marshes, muskegs and lakes separated by narrow sand ridges. Frost can be found at a depth of four feet in most of the marshes. On either side of these valleys there are ridges of broken sand hills which rise about 150 feet above the valley. These ridges are generally covered with small brush with a few oak and poplar. Some good timber is found in the eastern part of the township.—*J. E. Woods, D.L.S., 1887.*

- 13.** (*East outline.*)—The country along this line is low and sandy, slightly rolling, and covered with bluffs of heavy poplar and dense willow scrub. There are many small muskegs and hay swamps.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township, excepting the marshes, is chiefly covered with good timber. The surface is broken by hills, and the soil is not very well adapted to agricultural purposes. Numerous small creeks are found.—*H. LeBer, D.L.S., 1873.*

- 14.** (*North and east outlines.*)—The surface is undulating prairie with bluffs of low scrub. The soil is sandy loam of third-class quality. Whitemud river flows easterly through section 13.—*H. LeBer, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is very well adapted to agricultural purposes. The soil in the valley of Whitemud river, which crosses the township diagonally from west to east, is very rich, and timber can be found in sufficient quantity to meet the wants of the settler.—*H. LeBer, D.L.S., 1873.*

- 15.** (*East outline.*)—The country along this line is a high dry prairie (excepting section 1, which is rather marshy), with numerous bluffs of poplar. The soil is of first-class quality.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*South outline.*)—The land is rolling and sandy with scattered poplar and bluffs of poplar, low willow and scrub. The soil is of third-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil is generally a light sandy loam. The surface is in most places level. A few gravel ridges run in a northwesterly direction across it. In sections 6, 7, and 18 there is a considerable quantity of large poplar timber. The timber in the rest of the township is suitable for fencing and fuel. Whitemud river which passes through section 6 contains an abundant supply of excellent water.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1872.*

- 16.** (*North and east outlines.*)—The surface is level prairie with numerous bluffs of poplar and willow. The soil is second-class sandy loam.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1872.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 13—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil is generally of an inferior quality, being a light sandy loam. In many places throughout the northwestern quarter of the township the soil does not exceed six inches in depth, being composed chiefly of gravel and boulders. The timber is of very little value except for fuel. Fencing and building timber can be procured in the Riding mountains which are distant about fifteen miles.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

## RANGE 14.

This township is open rolling prairie. There is no timber available for building or fuel. The township is traversed by Badger creek, valuable for general purposes, but not of sufficient power to drive machinery, except for a month or two during the spring freshets. The soil is a rich gravelly loam from two feet to two feet six inches in depth, with rich clay subsoil and is first-class throughout.—*J. Morris, D.L.S., 1881.*

2. The township is chiefly good rolling prairie. A ravine about sixty feet in depth runs through the western part in which pools of standing water are to be found. There is some good timber in the northeast portion.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

3. (*South outline.*)—Along this boundary the country is rolling prairie with scattered oak and poplar. There is some balm of Gilead with oak and poplar along the valley of Badger creek, which flows through section 6.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil of this township is a dark loam, somewhat inclined to be sandy. On the tops of the knolls it becomes gravelly. Oak, elm, poplar and basswood timber is abundant along the shores of the lake and in the valley of the river. There is likewise a large quantity of timber in the southern part of the township. The Pembina river, which empties into Rock lake, is a crooked sluggish stream. It averages about one hundred feet in width and about four feet in depth in summer. On the north side of the timber, along the Pembina river there is a fine strip of rich hay land running from the marsh at the end of the lake to the west boundary of the township.—*W. and J. Otty, D.L.S., 1872.*

4. (*South outline.*)—The country along this line is all rolling prairie with some scattered boulders. The soil is a black loam of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface of this township is rolling or broken. The soil in most places is good, being of a dark loamy nature. It produces a good growth of grass. There are no streams in the township and few ponds or springs, but what there are are fresh. There is little or no timber, the greater part being prairie, with occasional clumps of willow. No stone nor indication of minerals were seen.—*W. and J. Otty, D.L.S., 1872.*

5. This township is rough, rolling land. Hay swamps are numerous. The water is nearly all alkaline, and the soil gravelly. In the north and centre there are hills covered with thrifty oak and poplar. The southern part is chiefly brushy prairie.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

6. (*North outline.*)—Along this line the country is an undulating prairie of which the soil is of first- and second-class quality.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 14—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is principally composed of good rolling prairie. About one-sixth is irreclaimable swamp; the remainder is fit for farming purposes. Some good timber is to be found in the southwestern part. The low lands have a black loam soil and the uplands a gravelly soil.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

In the southeastern quarter of this township about one-half of the land is  
**7.** good black loam; the remainder is low and swampy. In the southwestern quarter the swamps are less frequent, the westerly part of it being good, dry, level prairie. About one-half of the northeastern quarter is covered with poplar timber of poor quality and a great many muskegs; the remainder is covered with scrub. The Assiniboine river flows through the northwesterly part, it is a little over 200 feet in width, runs about three miles per hour, and the depth is about four feet. Near the banks of the river there is poplar of good size and quality.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*North outline.*)—This line traverses a rough, sandy hilly country, covered  
**8.** with numerous sandy ridges and hills with bluffs of spruce, poplar and oak. The soil is of third-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil in the township is generally very poor being little else than yellow sand, which is drifted into irregular hills, varying from twenty-five to one hundred feet in height. The larger hills have no vegetation, while the smaller ones are covered with a scant growth of grass and stunted poplar and spruce. The Assiniboine river flows through the eastern part of the township; the soil in the valley is very good. The northeasterly sections are well timbered.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Outlines.*)—This township is rough and hilly. The soil is sandy. There  
**9.** is a considerable quantity of poplar and brush. There is quite a large patch of level prairie about the centre of the township. Pine creek runs in an easterly direction through the township.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil in the northern and southern parts is rather sandy with good grass. The central portion is well timbered with pine, tamarack and spruce. Pine creek runs through the midst of the timber; its water is clear and rapid, four feet deep, thirty feet wide, and the banks are one hundred feet high.—*C. P. Brown, D.L.S., 1875.*

The southern portion is broken with sand hills and is covered with good  
**10.** poplar and scrubby oak. The remainder is fine prairie, is well watered by Pine creek and contains a fair quantity of timber and hay.—*C. P. Brown, D.L.S., 1875.*

The easterly part is very hilly and the soil is very sandy and covered with  
**11.** scrubby poplar and oak. The remainder is level prairie, with a few small gullies. The soil is sandy but of good quality. There are two small streams in the township. A much frequented trail to Fort Ellice in township 17, range 28, crosses the township.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*North outline.*)—The country along this line is rolling land, with low scrub  
**12.** and some poplar in sections 31 and 36. The soil is a sandy loam of second-class quality. In section 36 there are some large hills and ravines.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1872.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 14—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—About one-third of this township is covered with scrub and dead poplar. The remainder is undulating prairie, with patches of small brush. There is no water excepting in the swamps, which are dry during the greater part of the summer months. The soil is light and rather sandy, but of good quality, and can be easily cultivated.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

- 13.** The soil is of an inferior quality. The surface is partly prairie and partly timbered with poplar and oak, which in some places is of good quality. There are many swamps, but no streams.—*J. Holmes, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*North outline.*)—This township is undulating prairie with numerous bluffs of poplar and willow scrub. The soil is a sandy loam of third-class quality. Whitemud river flows in a southerly direction through section 36.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is of the same description as the preceding one.—*J. Holmes, D.L.S., 1873.*

- 15.** (*South outline.*)—The surface of this township is rolling prairie, with numerous bluffs of poplar intermixed with willow scrub. The soil is a sandy loam, gravelly and stony in places.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is excellent farming land, with the exception of that portion lying east of the Beautiful Plain ridge and sections 6, 7 and 18, where the soil is a light sandy loam. The Whitemud river, with several other small streams passing eastward through this township, give an unlimited supply of excellent water. The marshy lands along the streams produce a rank growth of hay. Large ash, oak, elm and maple are found skirting the banks of the Whitemud river. This, with a few groves of poplar, is the only timber in this township available for building purposes.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1872.*

**16.** The portion of this township to the west of the Beautiful Plain ridge is excellent farming land, and owing to its proximity to Riding mountain, where fencing and building timber can be procured, is well suited for immediate settlement. The surface is nearly all covered with willow and small poplar, the most of which has been destroyed by fire.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1872.*

## RANGE 15.

- 1.** (*East and south outlines.*)—The country along these lines is rolling prairie with a soil one foot in depth of clay loam with good clay subsoil.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is better adapted to stock-raising than grain-growing. It is entirely composed of prairie land, and totally devoid of timber. The soil is generally a sandy loam. Good water can easily be obtained by digging.—*M. Deane, D.L.S., 1879.*

**2.** (*North and east outlines.*)—Whitemud river runs across the northerly portion of the township, along which there is some good timber. The soil is very fair, except on the tops of ridges, where it is rather gravelly.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 15—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is composed of prairie land, except in the valley of Whitemud river, which flows through the northern sections. Along the valley of this stream there is a belt of oak, poplar and birch timber. The land towards the northern part of the township is generally fit for cultivation, but the southern part, having a light, sandy soil, stony in places, is better adapted to grazing.—*M. Deane, D.L.S., 1879.*

- (*East outline.*)—The land along the eastern boundary is rolling prairie  
**3.** with a good deal of brush, scattered oak and poplar. The soil is of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*South outline.*)—Along the southern boundary the surface is rolling prairie with patches of willow and hay swamp. The soil is of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The western part of the township has good soil, but is rather low; it can easily be drained. The eastern portion is more rolling. The Whitemud river, a branch of the Pembina river, is a stream of pure cold water flowing through sections 1, 12 and 13. There is a good deal of timber in the township.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1879.*

- (*East outline.*)—Along the eastern boundary the country is a rolling prairie  
**4.** with some scattered boulders. The soil is a black loam of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The northeasterly portion is level prairie with occasional hay swamps and ponds. The soil is good. The southeasterly part is fine rolling land covered with scrub and poplar. Much of the township is covered with a heavy growth of hazel and cherry.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1879.*

- (*East outline.*)—There is a beautiful prairie along the eastern boundary with  
**5.** some scattered boulders and small alkaline lakes. In section 24 there is a hill covered with oak; there is also some scattered oak in section 36.

(*South outline.*)—The country along this line is a rolling prairie. There are a few bluffs of poplar intermixed with oak. There are also many grassy ponds throughout. The soil is a rich sandy loam of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is for the most part undulating prairie. The land where high, is of a very gravelly nature. There are numerous lakes, ponds and muskegs, the water in nearly every case containing alkali. There is a little poplar and oak in the northern part of the township and in the south some bluffs of poplar suitable for fuel and fencing. The soil generally is of inferior quality.—*J. J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1879.*

- (*North outline.*)—Along the northern boundary the country is an undulating  
**6.** prairie, generally with a first-class soil. The whole of section 36 and a small portion of 35 is taken up by a lake. There is a marsh in section 34.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*East outline.*)—The country along this line is a rolling prairie. Section 1 is hilly and there is a marsh in section 36. The soil is of second-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The easterly tiers of sections contain some excellent farming land. The remainder of the land is of inferior quality, and in some cases covered with boulders. There is a little good land also in the southwest portion but it is much

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 15—*Continued.*

broken by small hay swamps. There is some timber suitable for fuel and fencing in the southeastern corner; otherwise this township is quite devoid of wood.—*J. J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1879.*

- (*South outline.*)—Along the southern boundary the surface is undulating prairie with good soil. In places it is rather low and swampy, and gravelly on the higher ground.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1879.*
- 7.**

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is almost all first-class land, chiefly rolling prairie, with a fine rich loam, in places mixed with heavy clay. The Assiniboine river runs through the northern part of the township and in its vicinity there is a considerable quantity of oak and spruce timber suitable for the manufacture of lumber. The water in the river is fresh and good, and abounds with fish, such as pike, pickerel, etc. The southern part of the township is watered by Oak creek, a stream of good fresh water, also abounding in fish. There is plenty of good timber in the northern part of the township suitable for fuel or fencing.—*E. C. Caddy and T. Hewson, D.L.S., 1879.*

- (*North outline.*)—The country along this line is generally rough and hilly with sandy ridges twenty to forty feet in height. There are some stretches of rolling prairie with scattered spruce and poplar and patches of brush. The soil throughout the township is of third-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1873.*
- 8.**

(*East outline.*)—This boundary is rough and hilly with numerous ridges and sandy hills, with scattered bluffs of poplar intermixed with oak and spruce.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The northern part is generally rough and hilly with a light sandy soil, generally unfit for cultivation. It is timbered with spruce, oak and poplar, some of which, though much scattered, is suitable for the manufacture of lumber. The Assiniboine river runs through the southern portion, and in its vicinity the soil is generally a good clay loam, on which there is some good timber, chiefly oak. The remainder of the township has a light sandy soil.—*E. C. Caddy and T. Hewson, D.L.S., 1879.*

- (*Outlines.*)—This township is very rough and hilly with numerous broken sand ridges running in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction. The soil is poor, being quite sandy. There is a considerable quantity of spruce and poplar woods, the former among the sand ridges, the latter more prevalent towards the northern part of the township, especially around and on the northern side of a large muskeg, which stretches from the southeastern corner of the township, and changes towards the northwestern corner to a tamarack swamp.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1873.*
- 9.**

(*Subdivision.*)—This township presents few attractions to the settler; the greater part consists of a marsh formed by Pine creek, while the remainder is composed of high, sharp sand hills, bare on the tops, but covered on the sides with a dense growth of small spruce. Along the banks of Pine creek there is some poplar and spruce timber suitable for sawing into lumber.—*C. P. Brown, D.L.S., 1875.*

- (*Outlines.*)—This township is rough, rolling land with scattered spruce and a good deal of poplar. In the northeastern part there is some oak timber of small size. In the southwestern part a large quantity of tamarack suitable for railway ties or for building purposes is found. The soil is generally rather light and sandy, though in some places it is of fair quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1873.*
- 10.**



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 15—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township consists chiefly of sand hills, and the soil is of very poor quality. The southwestern portion is a deep swamp, through which Pine creek flows. The timber throughout the township consists of scattered poplar, oak and spruce, with scrub. A small strip of prairie about a mile in width runs parallel to Pine creek. There is a small lake in sections 27 and 28.—*A. L. Poudrier, D.L.S., 1882.*

\* Spruce Woods Forest reserve occupies a part of this township. A great amount of marketable timber has been cut and the township has been overrun by fire, but there is still much timber remaining which will furnish fuel for many years. Transportation of this fuel will be comparatively easy as the Canadian Pacific railway and Canadian Northern railway pass through this township. The country along the north boundary is wholly unfit for farming. The soil is a poor quality of light sand where there was not sufficient grass growing to feed my horses. Some fair sized tamarack, mostly dry, was noticed, while scattered spruce and poor poplar extend throughout the east part. Water is scarce, and except what is found in the muskegs, must be obtained by digging wells. A few jumping deer were the only game seen.—*C. E. Bourgault, D.L.S., 1907.*

(*South outline.*)—The surface along this line is undulating prairie with many

**11.** sand hills, poplar bluffs, dense scrub and scattered oak. There are a number of hay marshes, muskegs, and small shallow lakes. The soil in section 1 is first-class sandy loam; the remaining five sections are of third-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil in the northern and western parts is of first-class quality—a rich, black clay loam. The southwesterly portion is a succession of sand hills, which are quite worthless for cultivation. There are a few ponds, in which the water is good. In the southwesterly portion there is some good timber, principally poplar.—*J. Warren, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*North outline.*)—This line passes through rolling prairie. Section 36 is  
**12.** broken by sand hills. There is a willow swamp in section 35. The soil is a black, sandy loam of first-class quality. The southerly branch of Whitemud river flows through section 35.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil throughout this township is of first-class quality—a rich, black loam. There are a few good hay swamps. There is very little timber. A branch of the Whitemud river flows in a northeasterly direction across the northwesterly part of the township. The water in the streams and ponds is very good.—*J. Warren, D.L.S., 1873.*

The surface is a beautiful rolling prairie, with groves of poplar. The soil  
**13.** is of good quality. Two branches of Whitemud river traverse the township, and good water is easily found by digging from four to fifteen feet.—*J. B. Richard, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*North outline.*)—The surface is rolling prairie which is covered with  
**14.** scattered poplar and oak with dense willow and other brush. Whitemud river flows through section 34. The soil is a black, sandy loam of second- and third-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is well watered by Whitemud river and its branches. The soil is generally of a rich, sandy nature. About one-half is well wooded with poplar and other kinds of wood of small growth.—*J. B. Richard, D.L.S., 1873.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 15—*Continued.*

(*East outline.*)—The surface is mostly rolling prairie with many bluffs of  
**15.** poplar, willow and small brush. It is marshy here and there. There are several small creeks. The soil is a sandy loam of second- and third-class quality.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*South outline.*)—The soil east of Whitemud river is light sandy loam, while west of the stream it is generally good farming land. The boundary passes through some open, level prairie in sections 5 and 6. Whitemud river flows through section 2. This stream is about thirty feet wide. The timber is mostly small poplar and willow, and is of no value for building purposes.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil is a sandy loam. The surface is traversed from north to south by high, sand ridges which are covered with short grasses, high willow, rose bushes, hazel, and a few scattered clumps of poplar. There are several creeks which are dry during summer.—*J. Johnston, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—This township is generally level prairie with  
**16.** occasional bluffs of poplar and small brush. It is well adapted to cultivation, the soil being a sandy loam of second-class quality. There are a number of boulders along the northern boundary, and the soil there is rather gravelly in places.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—Generally the soil is a rich, black loam with a clay subsoil. The northwesterly part is situated at the eastern base of Riding mountain, and is heavily wooded with large maple and poplar, fit for building purposes with large grey willow, tamarack and stunted oak, intermixed with a dense undergrowth. It is well watered by many small brooks, and some large patches of good hay lands are to be found in the bottoms.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

## RANGE 16.

(*South outline.*)—The country along this line is all rolling prairie.  
**1.** The soil consists of about a foot of clay loam with a good clay subsoil.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is entirely composed of prairie and totally devoid of timber. The soil is generally sandy loam tolerably good, and suitable for cultivation, but the township as a whole is better adapted to stock-raising.—*M. Deane, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*North outline.*)—Along this line the country is rolling prairie. Whitemud  
**2.** river runs across the northerly portion, on which there is some good timber. The soil is very fair, except on the tops of the ridges, where it is rather gravelly.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is almost entirely composed of prairie. There are a few narrow belts of scattered oak timber along the banks of Whitemud river, which flows through this township. It is also watered by several other smaller streams and water can be had in almost any part by digging.—*M. Deane, D.L.S., 1879.*

This township is mostly rolling prairie; the northerly portion along the Pem-  
**3.** bina river is excellent land; the southerly portion is broken by small ponds and grassy marshes. There is a narrow belt of mixed oak and poplar along the banks of the river.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1879.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 16—*Continued.*

South and west of Pelican lake the land is rolling prairie with small grassy  
**4.** ponds and hay swamps. The soil is fair, chiefly clay loam. The hill tops are either sandy or disintegrated clay slate. Northeast of the lake the land is excellent, mixed wood and prairie, with a good deal of bottom scrub. The water in the lake is slightly alkaline.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*South outline.*)—Along the southern boundary the country is timbered with  
**5.** poplar, heavy oak, and patches of short willow and poplar. Pelican lake, which occupies a considerable portion of the southwesterly part of the township, is a large deep fresh water lake, with perpendicular banks almost 200 feet high.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is traversed from the southeast to the northwest corner by a gravelly ridge, while Pelican lake, a large body of water, slightly alkaline, occupies the southwestern quarter of the township. The belt of land lying between the ridge and the lake is of excellent quality. The soil is a fine sandy loam. The township is well supplied with good water and timber for fuel and fencing. In the remaining portion of the township the soil is of inferior quality.—*J. J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*North outline.*)—Along the northern boundary the land is rolling prairie  
**6.** with patches of scrub and swamps. The soil is of first-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township contains no good farming land. The southern part is very undulating and much broken by marshes. The northern half has a very hard and dry soil and, in many places is covered with boulders. In the southwestern corner there are some fine bluffs of poplar suitable for fuel and fencing. There are three small lakes of an alkaline nature.—*J. J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*South outline.*)—This line runs over a rolling prairie with scattered patches  
**7.** of scrub and occasional spruce. There are a number of small hay swamps. The land is nearly all of first-class quality. The Souris river flows through section 30. In section 31 there is a high ridge of sand hills seventy feet in height.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is chiefly rolling prairie with a soil of rich clay loam. The Souris river traverses the township in the northwesterly part and Oak creek in the northeast. In the northeastern portion of the township there is a small quantity of timber, chiefly spruce, suitable for lumber, and also a small quantity along the banks of the Souris river. The township on the whole offers many attractions to settlers.—*E. C. Caddy and T. Hewson, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*North outline.*)—Along this line the country is a rolling sandy prairie with  
**8.** patches of poplar bush, brush and willows. The soil is of second-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—That part of the township lying north of the Assiniboine river is generally rolling land with scattered oak and poplar timber, also willow and poplar scrub. In the northeastern part there are some low sand hills covered with spruce, oak, and poplar timber, nearly all of which would be suitable for lumber. South of the Assiniboine river the land is for the most part rolling prairie with a soil of rich clay loam, excellent for agricultural purposes. It is well watered by the Assiniboine

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 16—*Continued.*

and Souris rivers, which form a junction in this township. The water in both these streams is excellent and abounds with fish of different kinds. There is a quantity of timber, suitable for fencing and fuel, scattered throughout the township.—*E. C. Caddy and T. Hewson, D.L.S., 1879.*

- (*North outline.*)—The east half of this line is rough and hilly, while the west half is a fairly level prairie with a few patches of poplar. The soil is light and sandy.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1873.*
- 9.**

(*Subdivision.*)—The western and southwestern parts of the township are mostly prairie with small clumps of poplar. The remainder consists of sand hills which are generally covered with thick brush. The soil is of very inferior character.—*C. P. Brown, D.L.S., 1875.*

- (*Outlines.*)—A large muskeg extends diagonally from a little north of the southeastern corner of the township to the northwestern. The southeastern part of the muskeg is surrounded by tamarack in large quantities, some of which is suitable for railway ties. The southeastern part of the township is very rough and hilly with spruce and poplar woods; the soil is poor. The southwestern portion is rolling with considerable poplar towards the centre of the township; the soil is light and sandy. The portion lying north of the muskeg has a fair soil with a considerable quantity of timber along the muskeg.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1873.*
- 10.**

(*Subdivision.*)—There appears to be a little first-class land in this township. The whole of the northeastern part is composed of sand hills, which are generally covered with clumps of spruce and poplar. A chain of small lagoons and marshes runs diagonally across the township from northwest to southeast, and is densely covered with tamarack and spruce, nearly all of which is dead and dry. Fur-bearing animals, such as mink and otter, abound in this township, also moose and deer.—*C. P. Brown, D.L.S., 1875.*

Spruce Woods Forest reserve occupies a part of this township. A great amount of marketable timber has been cut and the township has been overrun by fire, but there is still much timber remaining which will furnish fuel for many years. Transportation of this fuel will be comparatively easy as the Canadian Pacific railway and the Canadian Northern railway pass through this township. The country along the north boundary is wholly unfit for farming. The west part of the township is covered with muskeg, thick willow and scrub. The east part is occupied by sand hills covered with spruce and separated by small marshes where there is no hay. The soil is a poor quality of light sand, where there was not sufficient grass growing to feed my horses. Some fair-sized tamarack, mostly dry, was noticed, while scattered spruce and poor poplar extend through the east part. Water is scarce and, except what we found in the muskegs, must be obtained by digging wells. A few jumping deer were the only game seen.—*C. E. Bourgault, D.L.S., 1907.*

- (*South outline.*)—The country along this line is undulating prairie with bluffs of poplar. The soil is a sandy loam of first-, second- and third-class quality. There is a large muskeg and floating bog in section 6.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*
- 11.**

(*Subdivision.*)—The greater part of this township is rolling prairie with poplar and oak timber. The soil is sandy and of inferior quality. There are no streams.—*J. Holmes, D.L.S., 1873.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 16—*Continued.*

- 12.** (*North outline.*)—The surface is rolling prairie. The soil is a black, sandy loam of first-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil is first-class. The surface is rolling prairie with considerable hay land and some swamps, but no streams.—*J. Holmes, D.L.S., 1873.*

- 13.** This township is rolling prairie with a small bluff of stunted oak in the centre. The soil is a rich loam. There are no running streams but water can be had in almost any section of the township.—*J. H. Reiffenstein, D.L.S., 1873.*

- 14.** (*North outline.*)—The surface is rolling with bluffs of poplar willow, oak and other scrub, and an occasional glade of prairie. The soil is a black, sandy loam of first-class quality.—*A. C. Webb D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling, and for the most part is open prairie, except in the western portion where it is well wooded with small poplar, cherry and willow, none of which are large enough for building purposes. The soil throughout is good. Whitemud river runs through the northeastern sections. Its water is excellent, and water can also be obtained in any section by digging from three to six feet.—*J. H. Reiffenstein, D.L.S., 1873.*

The surface is level to undulating. The soil is principally sandy with a subsoil of gravel and sand. The township is well watered by a number of small creeks, the principal one being Stony creek in the northeast portion of the township which is about eight feet deep in places. Very little bush is to be found; what little there is, is found in the southwest part of the township. The Canadian Pacific railway cuts across the northern part of the township. Nearly all the township is under cultivation and is one of the best wheat-producing townships in Manitoba. Bridges have been built, and the roads have been graded where necessary. Nearly every farm is surrounded by a wire fence and the prosperous condition of the farmers is shown by their splendid substantial houses and barns.—*E. W. Hubbell, D.L.S., 1896.*

- 15.** (*South outline.*)—This line passes through rolling land, covered with willow and poplar brush, excepting some prairie in section 1. The soil is a sandy loam of first-class quality.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is arable, undulating land and well adapted to settlement. The soil is a deep black loam. The western portion is covered with timber suitable for building purposes. The remainder of the township is covered with poplar bluffs and dense bottom scrub with small narrows of grassy land.—*G. A. Lloyd, D.L.S., 1873.*

The villages of Springhill and Franklin are situated in this township the former being a station on the Canadian Northern railway and the latter a station on the Canadian Pacific railway. From these villages any section in the township can be reached. The roads throughout the township are mostly all opened up and in good condition. The soil is first-class, consisting of a deep, rich loam overlying a clay subsoil. It is suitable for mixed farming. The surface of the township is mostly gently rolling. The sections have been cleared and are cultivated, with the exception of a few in the northwest part of the township, which will be described below. No timber of any account exists in this township with the exception of some small poplar probably up to eight or ten inches in diameter, occurring in the north halves of sections 31 and 32, and the northeast quarter of section 19. A few poplar bluffs occur in the two northern tiers of sections, in various places, but they are preserved for wind-breaks only. The water in the township is fresh, and is supplied mostly from Stony creek,

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 16—*Continued.*

which crosses sections 31, 7, 8, 9, 4, 3 and 2. This source of supply is permanent. Another small spring creek flows through sections 33, 34, 27, 26 and 25, which, however, dries up in the summer season. Another small creek flows easterly through sections 17, 16, 16, 14, 11 and 12, and this also dries up in the summer time. There is no fuel in this township, but it can be procured in township 16, range 16. No hay exists. No water-power, stone-quarries nor indications of minerals were found. The climate is very good, and of recent years the settlers state that no summer frosts have occurred. The only game is prairie-chickens. The Canadina Northern railway traverses this township in a southwesterly direction, passing through sections 24, 23, 22, 15, 16, 17 and 18. The Canadian Pacific railway crosses through sections 1, 2 3, 4, 5 and 6. The east half of the township and sections 4 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 20, 21 and 28 are mostly gently rolling land. Patches of willow scrub occur about some of the sloughs and near and along some of the road allowances; with the exception of this, these sections are all cleared and cultivated. Section 18 is gently rolling. The east half and southwest quarter are cleared and cultivated. The northwest quarter is covered with scrub. Sections 19 and 30 are rolling land. Considerable scrub exists on these sections, though they are cleared and cultivated in some parts; poplar trees up to ten inches in diameter were found on the north-east quarter of section 19. Sections 19 and 30 are rolling; some scrub and small poplar bluffs occur in these sections, but with the exception of this, they are fairly well cleared and cultivated. Section 31 is very rolling and is broken by Stony creek. Some poplar up to ten inches in diameter was found in this section and plenty of heavy willow scrub. Some clearing has been done in the southeast quarter. Section 32 is rolling and covered in the north half with heavy willow scrub and some poplar up to ten inches in diameter. The south half is partly cleared and cultivated.—*L. T. Bray, D.L.S., 1904.*

(*South outline.*)—Section 1 is suitable for agricultural purposes. In sections **16.** 2, 3 and 4 there are several deep ravines. The top of Riding mountain is reached at the westerly limit of section 4, and at this point probably attains an elevation of 400 feet above the level of the land in range 14. The soil on the mountain is generally a light sandy loam. The land is rolling and marshy with a number of small ponds of water.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1872.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is situated entirely in the Riding mountains. Although generally hilly, with numerous gullies and ravines, many of the sections are quite flat, and would be suitable for settlement. In the eastern half the timber is large in size, much of it averaging twenty inches in diameter; it consists of poplar, oak and white birch with much willow brush. The entire township is well watered, the streams running all summer.—*G. A. Lloyd, D.L.S., 1873.*

This township can be easily reached from Eden, which is situated in the township to the west. The soil varies from a deep, rich loam to a clay, and is suitable for mixed farming. The surface is gently rolling in some parts and very rough and broken in others. Considerable scrub remains throughout the township, but this is being gradually cleared off as the settlers proceed in breaking up their land. Poplar is the chief timber, but the best of it has been pretty well cut out. Trees of varying sizes up to sixteen inches in diameter can be obtained in most of the sections, with the exception of sections 1, 2, 3 and 4; these sections are mostly cleared. Hay of very good quality is found in the valley of Stony creek, also in the eastern part of section 30 and the northern part of section 31. It is also harvested from around every small slough throughout the township. These sources, however, do not furnish sufficient feed for settlers purposes. The water in this township is fresh and is supplied mostly from Stony creek, which flows southwesterly through sections 33, 28, 21, 17, 8, 5 and 6,



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 16—*Continued.*

Hazel creek, which flows southeasterly through sections 22, 15, 10, 11, 12 and 1, and Snake creek, which flows through sections 35, 36, 25 and 24. There are other small spring creeks flowing out of various sections into these large creeks. The climate is very changeable. A heavy frost occurred on June 21. The settlers state that the portion of the township lying west of Stony creek is more or less subject to frosts, while that portion east of the creek is seldom touched. As a rule, however, summer frosts occur more in the valleys than on the higher lands. The only fuel is poplar, which can be procured to a certain extent in almost all of the sections. There are no water-powers in this township and no stone-quarries nor traces of minerals were found. The chief game is wild duck, and prairie-chickens, but both are scarce.—*L. T. Bray, D.L.S., 1904.*

## RANGE 17.

(*East and south outlines.*)—The country along these lines is rolling prairie.

1. The soil is one foot in depth and consists of clay loam with a good clay subsoil.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is rolling prairie broken by deep ravines, marshes, ponds and a lake which has an area of over twenty-five acres containing good water. Timber is easily procurable. Granite and limestone occur on the banks of ravines. The soil is a light, black loam, eight to ten inches deep with clay subsoil. There is plenty of hay in the marshes.—*J. G. Kirk, D.L.S., 1879.*

2. (*North and east outlines.*)—North of Whitemud river the land is very good and to the south it is rolling. The tops of the knolls are stony and gravelly.—*W. Pearce D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil is the same in nature as that of the preceding township and is well suited for settlement.—*J. G. Kirk, D.L.S., 1879.*

3. (*East outline.*)—Along the eastern boundary the surface is rolling prairie with patches of poplar and willow scrub and small grassy ponds.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*South outline.*)—Along the southern boundary of this township the land is rolling prairie interspersed with grassy ponds. There are some ridges the tops of which are gravelly. The soil is second-class.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is chiefly rolling prairie especially adapted to settlement. It is well watered by Killarney lake which extends along the southern boundary of the township, and a small creek crossing the middle of it from west to east. A belt of timber, principally oak, with a proportion of poplar extends through this portion from the creek southward to the lake and partly round it, being sufficient for the present building and fuel requirements of the settlers. The soil is a black loam of first-and second-class quality, gravelly on the surface towards the north. It is inclined to be wet in spring, but could be drained.—*J. Morris, D.L.S., 1881.*

4. (*North outline.*)—Along the northern boundary the country is rolling prairie with small grassy ponds. The soil is second-class.—*W. Pearce D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—On the eastern boundary the surface is rolling prairie with some small hay swamps and patches of grey willow in places. The soil is first-class.—*W. Beatty D.L.S., 1879.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 17—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is broken by hay sloughs and is not suitable for settlement, but would make good grazing land. The only drawback in that respect is the absence of hay marshes to supply winter feed for the cattle.—*J. Morris, D.L.S., 1880.*

5. (*East outline.*)—On the eastern tier of sections there are patches of willow and poplar scrub; bordering the lake there is heavy poplar and oak. The soil generally is first-class.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—There are two lakes and many hay marshes in the northern portion of this township, and a good deal of brush and small timber. The other portion of the township is open prairie, broken by occasional ravines. The soil throughout is a black loam and clay, from fifteen to twenty inches deep. The greater portion of the township is well adapted to farming.—*Cotton and McAree, D.L.S., 1880.*

6. (*North outline.*)—Sections 36, 35, 34 and 31 are rolling prairie with grassy ponds. The soil is second-class. In sections 32 and 33 there are some very high hills with pools of water and small lakes.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—Along the eastern boundary, in sections 1, 12 and 13, the land is rolling prairie covered with bluffs of oak, willow and poplar scrub. The soil is light and sandy. There is gravel on the hills. In sections 24, 25 and 36 it is level prairie with a rich dark loam soil.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The land in this township is high and rolling, and in some sections is broken into small irregular hills. Numerous sloughs and hay marshes occur throughout, and in the northern part there are a few small lakes. The soil is black, clay loam. The water is abundant and good. A great deal of second-growth timber exists, but is hardly large enough for building purposes.—*Cotton and McAree, D.L.S., 1880.*

7. (*East outline.*)—Along this boundary the land is a rolling prairie of first-class quality, excepting in section 26, where there is a ridge of sand hills seventy feet high; the soil here is third-class. The Souris river passes through section 25, along the valley of which there is oak and poplar timber and thick scrub.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*South outline.*)—Along the southern boundary it is slightly rolling prairie with scattered bluffs of poplar and oak. The soil is rated at first- and second-class.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is crossed diagonally and drained by the Souris river. The northern tier of sections is traversed by a fine creek of good water. There is very little timber. The soil throughout is first-class, being a heavy, black loam, with clay subsoil.—*Caddy and Hewson, D.L.S., 1880.*

8. (*North outline.*)—The country along this line is rolling prairie, with occasional bluffs of poplar and clumps of willow. There is some small oak and tamarack near the Assiniboine river which flows in a southerly direction in section 35. The land is of first-class quality, excepting in section 34 where it is gravelly and stony.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*East outline.*)—Along this boundary, in sections 36, 25, 12 and 1, the land is composed of undulating prairie with a first-class soil. In sections 13 and 24 there are numerous bluffs of poplar and oak scrub. The soil is light and sandy, and of second-class quality.—*W. Beatty, D.L.S., 1879.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 17—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is chiefly level prairie, rolling towards the north and west. The soil is generally a rich, clay loam. The water in the streams and ponds is good. The Assiniboine river runs through the northeast part of this township. The river abounds with pike, pickerel and smaller fish. Timber is scarce and only good for firewood and fencing.—*Caddy and Hewson, D.L.S., 1880.*

9. (*Outlines.*)—This is a prairie township with a fair soil. The Assiniboine river flows southerly through about the centre of the township.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The southern two-thirds are light, dry, sandy prairie. Of the remainder, nearly one-half is muskeg and meadow. On the whole, the township is inferior, but sufficiently good for grazing purposes.—*T. Breen, D.L.S., 1880.*

10. (*North outline.*)—A large muskeg extends across the northern part of the township from section 36 to 32; section 31 is mostly a low, flat prairie, and is marshy in places.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1873.*

The northern boundary runs through a large marsh. The soil is light and gravelly.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil is rather inferior, being light, dry, sandy prairie, interspersed with occasional meadows and swamps, and a few bluffs of small poplar.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1881.*

11. (*East and south outlines.*)—These lines pass through rolling prairie with a first-class black sandy loam soil. Sections 1, 2 and 3 are situated in a muskeg and floating bog.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is rolling prairie with a few gullies. Surface water can be had in some of the gullies, but not running water. Good water can be obtained at a depth of from six to twelve feet. The soil is a good dark loam.—*J. Otty, D.L.S., 1873.*

12. (*North outline.*)—This line passes through rolling prairie with a few poplar and willow scrub. The soil is of first-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*East outline.*)—The surface is high rolling prairie with occasional gravel ridges. The soil is a sandy loam of first- and second-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface, soil and timber are the same as in the foregoing township.—*J. Otty, D.L.S., 1878.*

13. (*South and east outlines.*)—The surface is rolling prairie with occasional bluffs of poplar and scrub. The soil is a sandy loam of first-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The quality of the soil is only second-class, and the surface is undulating. The bottoms are mostly swampy, and the tops of the hills are gravelly, and in several places strewn with large granite boulders. The slopes of the hills are generally a rich black soil, but of not great extent. There is very little water, and it is of bad quality. There is not much timber available for building purposes, most of it being either scrub, crooked or dead. A road to Fort Ellice, in township 16, range 28, crosses this township.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 17—*Continued.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—The surface is rolling prairie, with considerable  
**14.** scrub and a number of bluffs of poplar. There is a very small percentage of the land that is really open prairie. The soil is a clay loam of first-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is undulating. The soil in the bottoms is gravelly and stony while that on the slopes is tolerably good. There are many small shallow lakes and ponds in the western part, the water of most of them being very bitter, but a few are to be found with good fresh water. About one-third of the area is timbered with poplar, balm of Gilead and a few oak. The remainder is covered with scrub and grey willow, with reeds and bullrushes in the swamps.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Outlines.*)—The surface is rolling with clumps of poplar and willow. There  
**15.** are numerous small ponds and hay marshes throughout the township. The soil is generally a rich black loam.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—A belt of good heavy timber runs diagonally across the township from southwest to northeast, occupying one-half of its area. It is intermixed with swamps, lakes and patches of scrub. The remainder, with the exception of a strip on the western side, is covered with scrub and grey willow, with numerous swamps and small lakes, which are very shallow and muddy. The soil is of inferior quality.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Outlines.*)—The surface is rolling and covered with small poplar and willow  
**16.** with numerous small lakes or ponds and hay marshes. The soil is a sandy loam of good quality.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The northeastern quarter contains a quantity of second-class poplar timber; the remainder is covered with dense scrub and grey willow. The surface is undulating. The soil in the low lands is a good black loam, except in the muskegs, which are fairly frequent—that on the uplands is rather sandy. There are several lakes, the water of which is bitter, but good water may be obtained in the muskegs and in most of the swamps by digging about two feet. There is a small brook in the southern part of the township.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

## RANGES 18 TO 23.

(*Turtle mountain.*)—This mountain forms a more or less thickly wooded  
**1 & 2.** area which may be estimated as over 300 square miles, and an elevation at the highest point of about 500 feet above the plain around it. It cannot but be a valuable nucleus for the utilization of the surrounding treeless plains, serving as a supply of fuel and building material, and as a refuge for wintering stock, which, during summer, has been herded at large over the prairie. Though the elevated and broken area of the "mountain" is pretty nearly equally divided by the line, the northern half is more uniformly covered with woods, and probably embraces two-thirds of the forest area. There are also large regions of so-called mountains, which, though more boldly undulating than the prairie, show good soil, and will eventually be cleared for agriculture. There are indications that this wooded area receives a much more copious rainfall than the surrounding country. The wood is chiefly poplar (*P. tremuloides*, *P. balsamifera*, etc.) But oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) however, occurs abundantly along the margins of the forest and forms groves on the ridges, or grows interspersed with other trees. White birch (*Betula alba*) is abundant, though not forming large groves, and black birch (*B. lenta*),



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGES 18 TO 23—*Continued.*

also occurs. The ash-leaved maple or "box elder" (*Negundo aceroides*), and the elm (*Ulmus Americana*) are also found, the latter attaining considerable dimensions in some of the more sheltered valleys. The largest poplars observed must have been over two feet in diameter at the base, and of good height. The average size in many groves is about eighteen inches. The oak and birch are seldom over two feet in diameter, and the latter are generally much less, but growing in thick masses and very tall. Most of the swamps are grassy and would yield excellent hay. They are generally fringed thickly with willows of different species. The underwood is composed of hazels (*Corylus Americana*), choke cherries (*Prunus Virginiana*), thorns (*Crataegus coccinea*) roses, raspberries (*Rubus strigosus*), etc. Peas and vetches are abundant, and occur with the fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*), and various species of solidago and aster.—*Mr. G. M. Dawson, Geologist and Botanist to the B.N.A. Boundary Commission, 1873.*

The timber and undergrowth on the mountain were very dense, and in some places we encountered a network of lakes, some of which contain islands. Very little timber was met with excepting on the mountain, where it consists almost wholly of poplar; on the outskirts there is some scrub oak. In some places the poplar is of good size, especially along the meridian between ranges twenty and twenty-one but it is generally small, very suitable, however, for fence rails and small log buildings. About one-third of the mountain north of the international boundary was burned over some six or seven years ago, and the timber totally destroyed. It is now covered with a dense growth of young poplar. Last autumn, shortly after the survey of this locality was finished, the fires ran in from the prairie, and probably some of the remaining timber has been destroyed. The soil generally is stony, and not altogether suitable for cultivation. In some places, however, there is some very good farming land. About one-fourth of this mountain is covered with lakes, ponds, muskegs, and a few very good grass swamps. Some of the lakes abound in fish, chiefly pike or jack-fish. All along the slope of this mountain there are at short intervals, spring streams which flow all summer. When these streams reach the distance of four or five miles from the timber the evaporation is so great that they become dry during the hot weather. The water is very sweet, and contains much lime. In some places springs are met with, strongly impregnated with iron. On the prairie portions embraced within this survey the black loam varies from six inches to two feet in depth; the subsoil is very well adapted to the cultivation of grain.—*W. Pearce D.L.S., 1879.*

## RANGE 18.

- (*South outline.*)—The southeastern quarter of the township lies on Turtle mountain. This portion is timbered with wood fit for rails and buildings. The soil in the prairie portion is very good.—*W. Pearce D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil in this township is a black loam with clay subsoil and has occasional patches of alkali. On the whole it is well adapted to settlement, being high and rolling and well watered, with plenty of hay and timber. There are numerous hay marshes and small ponds. A small stream of excellent water, with a swift current, runs in a northeasterly direction through the township. There is an abundance of oak and poplar averaging twelve and eighteen inches in diameter respectively.—*J. G. Kirk, D.L.S., 1879.*

- (*North outline.*)—The country along this line is rolling prairie with some ravines which have very stony banks. There is generally a very good depth of loam with a clay subsoil.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 18—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township\* is mostly rolling prairie broken by occasional ravines. Good water may be obtained in all the creeks and ponds. Whitemud river runs northeasterly through the township. The soil is a good black loam with a clay subsoil. There are a few alkaline patches. Boulder stone of granite and limestone is found along the banks of ravines. The timber is only good for firewood and fencing.—*J. G. Kirk, D.L.S., 1879.*

- (*South outline.*)—The southern portion of this township is rolling prairie.
3. There are some very stony ridges in section 2. The soil is generally first- and second-class.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is much broken by sloughs and ponds, although the soil is generally very good. A creek traverses the township running easterly and southeasterly. The wood is only useful for fuel and fencing.—*J. Morris, D.L.S., 1880.*

- (*North outline.*)—Along the northern boundary the land is rolling prairie
4. with a few grassy ponds and hay swamps. The soil is second-class.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is unfit for settlement, being broken up by sloughs and ponds. The dry land is of good quality, but in small patches. There is no timber.—*J. Morris, D.L.S., 1880.*

- This township is level or very gently rolling prairie. In the southern portion,
5. however, there are a few small sloughs and one or two ravines. The soil is rich black or brown loam with clay subsoil. There is not very much timber.—*Cotton and McAree, D.L.S., 1880.*

This township is mostly open prairie. The northwest corner is somewhat rolling but the balance is level. The soil is a clay loam. A coulée runs easterly through section 21.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

- (*North outline.*)—Along the northern boundary, excepting where the Souris
6. river crosses it, the land is a rolling prairie. The soil throughout is first- and second-class.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—Many sections are well suited for settlement, but on account of their broken character stock-raising is recommended in other sections. The Souris river runs through this township and in many places its banks are heavily timbered. Throughout there is a good deal of scrub.—*Cotton and McAree, D.L.S., 1880.*

The Souris river, having an average width of 150 feet, runs with a strong current through this township; its banks are skirted with oak and poplar. The elevation of the township above the Souris river is about 200 feet. The land is rolling and broken. A valley extending from the Souris river easterly to Pelican lake is heavily timbered on the south side with elm, ash, maple, poplar, and some oak, averaging about ten inches in diameter.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

- (*South outline.*)—The land along this line is first-class, rolling prairie.
7. There is some small poplar and oak in sections 1 and 2. The Souris river passes through section 1.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil is a heavy, clay loam. The eastern half is well adapted to settlement, but the other half is too low, with numerous swamps. The Souris river runs through section 1, and in that section only, is timber to be found.—*Caddy and Hewson, D.L.S., 1880.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 18—*Continued.*

(*North outline.*)—The country traversed by this line is a rolling and hilly prairie with a number of small hay swamps. There are a few bluffs of poplar on the hills. The soil is a sandy loam of first-class quality.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1879-80.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is principally fine, rolling prairie, with a quantity of good hay land. The soil is generally a rich clay loam, very black on the surface. The Brandon hills are in the western half of this township; there the land is broken; but in the valley the soil is good. There is an abundance of good water.—*Caddy and Hewson, D.L.S., 1880.*

This township is admirably adapted to settlement. There is enough timber for building purposes. The soil is a rich black loam and clay. The Little Souris river runs through the township affording good water. The Brandon hills are in the southern part of the township.—*T. Breen, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*North outline.*)—The surface is rolling prairie with occasional bluffs of poplar near the Assiniboine river which intersects the western boundary in section 30. The soil is generally of first-class quality.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Outlines.*)—This township is altogether prairie, and the soil in the northerly portion is very good, being a first-class rich, sandy loam.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1875.*

(*Subdivision.*)—All the best part of this township is taken up; the remainder is stony.—*T. Breen, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South outline.*)—This township is slightly undulating prairie and is excellent farming land. The soil is a sandy loam of first-class quality. There is a small creek flowing southerly through section 1 the banks of which are forty feet high.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*West outline.*)—This line passes through excellent farming land. The surface is undulating and the soil is clay loam.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is undulating prairie, excepting some clumps of scrub trees in the southwesterly parts. There are no running streams, but good water may be obtained in pools in the watercourses in the southern part. The soil is rather red and gravelly, except in the southern part where it inclines to be a black loam. There are some small patches of hay meadow.—*W. Otty, D.L.S., 1875.*

**12.** (*North outline.*)—The surface is undulating prairie with dead poplar and dense scrub. The soil is a clay loam.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is broken prairie with a hard and gravelly soil, except in the northeast quarter which is covered with scrub and small poplar, and contains a greater quantity of black loam. It is not well watered.—*W. Otty, D.L.S., 1878.*

The surface is rolling prairie with hazel, cherry and dogwood bushes, small poplar and willow. The soil is good. The Saskatchewan road crosses the northeastern corner of the township.—*J. B. Richard, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*North outline.*)—The surface is hilly or rolling prairie with poplar bluffs and dense willow scrub. The soil is a sandy loam of first-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 18—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is generally rolling, and for the most part the soil is of excellent quality. There are no running streams, but water is readily found by digging from three to ten feet. A small portion is prairie; the remainder is covered with small and scrubby poplar and willows, but no timber of any kind large enough for building is to be found.—*J. B. Richard, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*South outline.*)—The surface along the southern boundary of this township  
**15.** is rolling prairie, except where the Minnedosa river intersects it. There are a few clumps of poplar and willow scattered here and there. The soil is a good sandy loam.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1883.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is well wooded and watered, the Minnedosa river winding from its northern to its southern limit in a fine valley. There are several beautiful small lakes; the waters for the most part are good, although a few of them are alkaline. There is an abundance of good hay land.—*J. Johnston, D.L.S., 1874.*

(*North outline.*)—This line passes through a rolling country, generally  
**16.** covered with clumps of poplar and willow. There are many small lakes and marshes. The soil is of good quality.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is well adapted to settlement, the land throughout being very fertile and well wooded with poplar and willow and hazel brush. There are numerous small lakes, around the margin of which are good hay lands. The Minnedosa river flows across the southwestern quarter of the township, and presents some good mill sites.—*J. Johnston, D.L.S., 1874.*

## RANGE 19.

(*East and south outlines.*)—The northeastern portion of the township is rolling prairie with first-class soil. The remainder of the township is on Turtle mountain,, which is nearly all timbered, the timber being good for rails and buildings. The soil on the mountain is second-class.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is densely wooded, with the exception of a small prairie portion in the northeast corner, which has a rich, sandy loam soil. Some of the timber has a diameter of twenty-four inches, but the average of the grown wood is about sixteen inches, and fifty feet in height.—*O. J. Klotz, D.L.S., 1879.*

This township is very rough and broken, with rolling hills and interspersed with numerous ponds and marshes. The greater portion of it, being covered with a heavy growth of timber, is entirely unsuited to any form of agriculture, although the soil is of good quality. The principal timber is poplar, oak and birch, and is very large, a good deal of the poplar and oak being over two feet in diameter. The district has never been fire swept and therefore the timber is good and with proper care should prove an inexhaustible supply for settlers, for, where properly protected, the young timber grows rapidly. There are a number of very fine hay meadows in the township which, with a very small amount of draining, would yield an abundance of hay. Owing to the drought of the past year or two the streams are all dry but some of them appear to carry a large amount of water in normal seasons. The water in the lakes and ponds is good and although most of the ponds were shallow some of the lakes such as William, Freddie, and a lake, locally known as lake Lou, were from twenty-five to forty feet deep.—*C. A. Shaw, D.L.S., 1894.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 19—*Continued.*

- 2.** (*North and east outlines.*)—These lines cross rolling land having some ravines with very heavy stony banks; there is, generally, a good depth of loam over a clay subsoil.—*W. Pearce D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is a well watered prairie. The soil is rich and is two or more feet deep, with yellow, clay subsoil. Wood can be procured in abundance from the adjoining township. Hay and good water are plentiful.—*O. J. Klotz, D.L.S., 1879.*

- 3.** (*East outline.*)—In sections 1 and 12 the land is first-class dry prairie; in sections 13, 24, 25 and 36 it is rolling prairie with many small hay swamps. The soil is second-class.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is well drained by ravines, the sides of which contain good building stone. The soil is exceptionally rich and deep. The northern half is somewhat broken by sloughs.—*D. Sinclair D.L.S., 1880.*

- 4.** (*North outline.*)—Along the northern boundary the country is rolling prairie with grassy ponds. The soil is first-class.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—Along this boundary the land is rolling prairie with many grassy swamps. The soil is second-class.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is a rolling prairie with very fair soil. The surface is broken by hay marshes. There is no timber.—*D. Sinclair, D.L.S., 1880.*

This township consists of rolling, open prairie, interspersed with a number of sloughs. The soil is a clay loam with a gravelly bottom.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

- 5.** (*East outline.*)—On this boundary the land is level prairie with a first-class soil.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The northern half of the township is well adapted to farming, being excellent land with very few sloughs which are rather numerous in the southern half. The township may be described as rolling prairie interspersed with sloughs.—*G. McPhillips, D.L.S., 1880.*

This township is an open, level prairie in part; the remainder is heavy, rolling land. The soil is a clay loam and in some parts is gravelly.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

- 6.** (*North and east outlines.*)—Along the northern boundary the surface is rolling prairie with many grassy ponds. On the eastern boundary it is rather hilly near the Souris river. Along the valley of the river the banks are timbered with poplar and oak.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is intersected by the Souris river from which run numerous ravines. The banks of the river and ravines are fringed with timber of good size. South of the Souris the soil is of good quality.—*G. McPhillips, D.L.S., 1880.*

- 7.** (*East and south outlines.*)—Along the eastern boundary the land is first-class, rolling prairie. Along the southern boundary the land is rolling with many small hay marshes or ponds. There is a gravel hill in section 5. The Souris river runs through a deep valley in section 6. The sides of the valley are timbered.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 19—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is rolling and in some places hilly. The soil is good. There is a post office within nine miles and a steamboat landing within sixteen miles.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1880.*

8. (*North outline.*)—The country along this line is mostly hilly prairie with a number of shallow hay swamps. There are some bluffs of poplar on the hills. The soil generally is of first-class quality.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1879-80.*

(*East outline.*)—This boundary runs generally through prairie with first- and second-class soil. There is some small poplar and oak in sections 1, 12, 13, and 24.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1879-80.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township forms a portion of the western boundary of the Brandon hills. There is some level land in it with good soil; but, for the most part, the township is hilly, with a scattering of timber.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1880.*

9. (*East outline.*)—This township is rolling prairie. The southern part is on the Brandon hills where there are many bluffs of poplar, brush, and a few scattered stunted oaks. There is a small lake in section 2. The soil in the hilly portion is rather light, and of second-class quality; the remainder is of first-class quality.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The Little Souris river crosses this township in a northeasterly direction. The soil is a good sandy loam. Timber can be procured from the Brandon hills and from the banks of the Little Souris river. There is a fine lake on the southern boundary.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1880.*

10. (*North outline.*)—The country through which this line passes is altogether prairie. The soil is a rich sandy loam of first-class quality.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*East outline.*)—The surface is rolling prairie with occasional bluffs of poplar and clumps of willow. The soil is generally of first-class quality.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The Assiniboine river traverses this township; also a trail from Winnipeg. The soil is fairly good, and there is a good deal of timber throughout.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1880.*

11. (*East outline.*)—This line passes through an undulating prairie. The soil is a first-class clay loam. It is excellent farming land.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*South outline.*)—Sections 1, 2 and 3 are of the same character as the above. The soil in sections 4, 5 and 6 is rather lighter, being sandy loam with ridges of sand and gravel, and is first- and second-class.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil is a good dark loam. There is no timber, brush or scrub in the township, nor any surface water; but the latter can be obtained by digging about ten feet.—*J. Otty, D.L.S., 1873.*

12. (*North outline.*)—This part of the township is rolling prairie with a few bluffs of poplar and willow scrub and is good farming land. The soil is a first-class sandy loam.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 19—*Continued.*

(*East outline.*)—This part of the township is rolling prairie with occasional gravel ridges. The soil is a first-class sandy loam.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is prairie with clumps of poplar and scrub. The soil is a good dark loam. Water can be easily obtained by digging about eight feet. The timber is large enough for fencing purposes.—*J. Otty, D.L.S., 1873.*

**13.** (*East outline.*)—This part of the township is rolling land, covered with poplar woods and dense willow, hazel and other scrub. There are occasional glades of prairie. The soil is a first-class clay loam.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is undulating and the soil is good. The timber is inferior. Swamps are numerous but small. The Minnedosa river runs in a south-westerly direction across the northwestern part of the township. The current is very rapid; it is about one chain wide and three feet deep and its valley is about one mile wide.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

**14.** (*North outline.*)—Along this line the country is similar in character to the eastern part of the township.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*East outline.*)—This line passes through rolling prairie with a few bluffs of poplar and willow scrub. The soil is a first-class sandy loam. The Minnedosa river enters the township in section 36. It has a strong current and good water from five to ten feet deep.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is undulating and about one-third is covered with scrub and a few small poplar bluffs. The soil is good. Swamps and small alkaline lakes are numerous. The Minnedosa river flows in a southerly direction through the eastern part. It has a rapid current and has many good mill sites. The valley of the river is about one mile in width and is enclosed by hills nearly one hundred feet high.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

**15.** (*South outline.*)—Along the southern boundary the surface is undulating and open, and dotted with clumps of poplar and brush. The soil is of good quality.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface, soil and timber are the same as in the preceding township. There are two small alkaline lakes in this township.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

**16.** (*North outline.*)—Along this line the country is open and brushy, with poplar and willow groves. The soil is a good sandy loam.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface of the southern half is undulating with frequent small poplar bluffs, lakes and swamps. The soil is good. The Minnedosa river crosses the northerly part. Its valley is swampy and liable to floods. To the north of the river the land is rough and hilly; about one-fourth of it is timbered with small poplar. The remainder is covered with thick scrub and fallen timber. The Rolling river runs through the southeastern corner. Until it enters the valley of the Minnedosa river it flows through a deep narrow ravine, and has numerous mill sites.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## RANGE 20.

(*South outline.*)—This township is situated on Turtle mountain. It is timbered with poplar and oak. The surface is rough and broken with many lakes and swamps. The timber is suitable for fence rails and building purposes. The soil is second-class.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township forms part of Turtle mountain and is wholly covered with woods. The land is broken and hilly with a soil of inferior quality. Poplar attains twenty-four inches in diameter; the average is about twelve to sixteen inches. There are a number of lakes containing fish and the creeks supply an abundance of water.—*O. J. Klotz, D.L.S., 1879.*

The township generally is rough and broken by numerous lakes and swamps. The portion resurveyed is well timbered with a good growth of poplar but nearly all the rest of the township has been entirely denuded of timber by recent fires. The soil is of good quality and affords quite an abundant growth of hay in the numerous hay marshes. The water in the lakes, which are quite shallow, is of fairly good quality.—*C. A. Shaw, D.L.S., 1894.*

(*North outline.*)—The country along this line is rolling prairie with some ravines which have very stony banks. There is some good poplar in the southwestern part. Generally there is a good depth of loam with a clay subsoil.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—Two-thirds of the township is prairie and one-third is wooded. The soil is a sandy mould with clay subsoil. There are a number of hay marshes, and the creeks contain good water. The township is well adapted to farming and grazing.—*O. J. Klotz, D.L.S., 1879.*

The portion of the township resurveyed is rolling and somewhat broken by numerous ravines. The soil is good and supports a very dense growth of young poplar and underbrush which has taken the place of larger timber that has been cut or destroyed by fire. If this young growth were cleared from the surface the land would make very good farms. The work of clearing, however, will entail a great deal of labour.—*C. A. Shaw, D.L.S., 1894.*

(*South outline.*)—Along the southern boundary the country is rolling prairie prairie with occasional small grassy ponds. The soil is first- and second-class quality.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The northern half contains several very fine hay meadows; the southern is rolling with good soil. Excellent building material can easily be quarried from the sides of the ravines.—*D. Sinclair, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*North outline.*)—Along the northern boundary the country is rolling prairie with grassy ponds. The soil is first-class.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling and interspersed with numerous sloughs and hay meadows. The soil is of excellent quality.—*D. Sinclair D.L.S., 1880.*

This township is a rolling, open prairie with a sandy loam soil. Turtle mountain trail runs through it in a southwesterly direction.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

This township is rolling prairie with many ponds, which could be easily drained. Most of the land is of excellent quality.—*G. McPhillips, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*North outline.*)—The Souris river flows southeast through section 36 in a deep and wide valley. Away from the river the land is level prairie of first quality.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 20—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is prairie with good soil. In section 2 there is a remarkable hill about one hundred feet high, known as the Tuke. There is a small quantity of timber along the ravines and in the valley of the Souris river.—*G. McPhillips, D.L.S., 1880.*

This township is an open prairie with the exception of the northeast corner, through which the Souris river flows. The river is lined with small poplar, oak and red willow. The land is partly level and slightly rolling.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South outline.*)—The sections along the southern boundary are all level  
**7.** prairie, excepting the southeast quarter of section 5 through which flows a small creek and along which there are groves of poplar and small oak. The soil throughout the township is nearly all first-class.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil is black, rich mould, from fifteen inches to three feet deep. The banks of the Souris river which crosses the township, are fringed with scattered timber and shrubbery.—*W. Wagner D.L.S., 1880.*

(*North outline.*)—This line crosses a level prairie with a few scattered  
**8.** small bluffs of poplar and an occasional hay meadow. The soil is of first-class quality.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The easterly part of the northern half is unfit for cultivation, being alkaline, the remainder of the township is rolling prairie with a rich soil, and is well adapted to grain growing. There is an abundance of hay and water but no timber.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1880.*

The country in this township consists of level prairie land and has a rich  
**9.** sandy loam soil. The south and west portions are somewhat marshy. There is an abundance of hay and water. Poplar large enough for building, but in no great quantity, grows in the central part of the township.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1880.*

This township is crossed by the Assiniboine river and also by the trail to  
**10.** Winnipeg. Minnedosa river joins the Assiniboine river in this township. The soil is fairly good, and there is sufficient timber for the first wants of settlers.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South outline.*)—The land along this line is generally level prairie. The  
**11.** soil is somewhat sandy and gravelly, and may be rated as first- and second-class quality. The Minnedosa river flows through section 3 in a valley of nearly half a mile in width and from 150 to 200 feet deep.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is undulating prairie with a rich, dark loam soil. There is no timber of any value with the exception of small patches of poplar along the banks of Minnedosa river. Along this stream there are several good mill sites.—*W. Otty, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*North outline.*)—The country along this line is rolling land with poplar  
**12.** bluffs, willow scrub and occasional glades of prairie. The soil is a first-class sandy loam. There is a gravel ridge in section 33.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is undulating, and covered for the greater part with dense clumps of poplar, hazel and willow. The soil is a rich, deep, dark loam, somewhat stony in places. There are a few ponds of alkaline water. The only good water

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 20—*Continued.*

is in the Minnedosa river, which flows through the northwesterly quarter. There are some good mill sites along this stream.—*W. Otty, D.L.S., 1873.*

- 13.** The surface is undulating prairie, sloping gradually towards Minnedosa river, which crosses the township diagonally and contains some good mill sites. The soil is very good.—*Herman and Bolton, D.L.S., 1873.*

- 14.** (*North outline.*)—The land along this line is first-class farming land. The surface is generally rolling prairie with some scrub and a few poplar. The soil is a clay loam.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is undulating prairie, and the soil is good. There are a few small bluffs of poplar. Alkaline lakes are numerous. Good water may be had by sinking wells a few feet. There are a few fresh-water ponds, and numerous small meadows. It is a fair township for settlement.—*Hermon and Bolton, D.L.S., 1873.*

- 15.** (*South outline.*)—The land is undulating prairie, with a few clumps of poplar and willow. The soil is a dark sandy loam.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is first-class rolling prairie, well watered with small lakes, and has a considerable quantity of poplar in the southeastern portion.—*J. Holmes, D.L.S., 1873.*

- 16.** (*North outline.*)—The land is undulating prairie. The soil is a dark loam.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface, soil and timber are the same as in the preceding township, but it is not so well watered, except in the northern part, which is traversed by the Minnedosa river.—*J. Holmes, D.L.S., 1873.*

## RANGE 21.

- 1.** (*East and south outlines.*)—These lines lie wholly on Turtle mountain which is timbered with poplar and oak. The surface is rough, and broken with many small lakes and swamps. The lakes abound in fish, chiefly pike. The timber is suitable for fencing and building purposes. The soil is second-class.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is much broken up by lakes and marshes. A creek crosses section 7. The soil is a dark clay loam, with a grayish clay subsoil. There is plenty of timber for fuel, but none of any account for building.—*J. McAree, D.L.S., 1879.*

- 2.** (*North and east outlines.*)—The country along these lines is rolling prairie with some ravines which have very stony banks. There is some good poplar in the southeastern part. Generally, there is a good depth of loam with a clay subsoil.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—Half of this township is gently rolling prairie; the other half is woodland. The soil throughout is a black clay loam one to two feet in depth with a reddish clay subsoil. The timber is large enough for building purposes.—*J. McAree, D.L.S., 1879.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 21—*Continued.*

(*East and south outlines.*)—This township is mostly all rolling prairie. The

**3.** soil is of good depth and quality with a clay subsoil. A portion of Whitewater lake occupies the northwestern portion of the township; along the shores of the lake is an extensive tract of hay land. Whitewater lake has no outlet. In the spring of the year the low-lying lands on its margin are submerged, but as evaporation lowers the lake and these lands become dry, by the time the grass is fit to cut, the ground is in splendid condition for utilizing machinery. The vicinity is particularly well adapted to stock farms.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The northeastern portion of this township is occupied by Whitewater lake, which abounds with game during the season. The land is capital in every respect and well adapted to farming, although there is not much timber.—*J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1880.*

**4.** (*North outline.*)—Along the northern boundary the country is rolling prairie with grassy ponds. The soil is first-class.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—The country along this line is rolling prairie with a first-class soil. There are magnificent hay lands around the northern shore of Whitewater lake. The place is particularly well adapted to stock-farming.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is open prairie, sloping towards Whitewater lake. The soil is a rich black loam and there is an abundance of hay and water, but no timber nearer than Turtle mountain.—*J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1880.*

A large meadow covers sections 1 and 2 and the land to the south. The remainder of the township is open prairie. The soil is clay loam. The southern half slopes slightly to the south.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—On the eastern boundary the surface is rolling prairie with

**5.** grassy ponds. The soil is of first- and second-class quality.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is open prairie with a rich soil. There is an abundance of hay and water but no timber.—*F. Bolger, D.L.S., 1880.*

This township is open prairie with rolling land. The soil is a sandy loam.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

**6.** (*North and east outlines.*)—The country crossed by these lines is generally level prairie with a first-class soil.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling and level prairie with rich soil. A creek and hay marshes afford an abundance of good water and hay. There is no timber.—*F. Bolger, D.L.S., 1880.*

This township is slightly rolling, open prairie with several ravines through which small creeks containing good water flow. The soil in the southeast corner is clay loam; the remainder of the township has a heavy sandy loam soil.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South and east outlines.*)—Along the southern boundary the surface is level

**7.** prairie. The soil is first-class. The eastern tier of sections are all level prairie with first-class soil, excepting section 25, through which the Souris river flows in a deep valley, the sides of which are covered generally with a growth of small timber.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 21—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is traversed by the Souris river. The soil is a rich, black, sandy loam. There is some timber along the banks of the Souris river. The township is well adapted to settlement.—*Cotton and McAree, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—Along the northern boundary the land is gently rolling prairie with many small hay marshes. The soil is first-class. The land along the eastern boundary is of the same character.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The southwest corner of this township is cut off by Plum creek. The remainder is well adapted to stock-raising, owing to the numerous hay marshes. The soil is fairly good.—*Cotton and McAree, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—The country along this line is a level prairie, interspersed with many small grassy ponds. The soil is of first-class quality.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The land in this township is open prairie, with the exception of a few poplar bluffs in the eastern part. The soil in the northern and western parts is a good loam with clay subsoil. In the eastern part it is light and sandy. The central portion of the township will require draining before being of any use for agricultural purposes. There are numerous grassy and other ponds.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1882.*

(*North outline.*)—Along this line the country is rolling prairie. In section 10. 33 there is a deep ravine, in which there is some small poplar and oak. In section 34 there are three deep ravines. The Assiniboine river passes through sections 35 and 36. There is a limited supply of small poplar along the river. The soil throughout is first-class.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1878.*

(*East outline.*)—The land is rolling prairie with sand hills in parts of sections 1, 12 and 13. The hills are wooded with small poplar and brush. The soil is of first-class quality except in the sandy hills.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township consists of rolling prairie land with a fair supply of hardwood timber for settlers' purposes along the course of Assiniboine river. Plenty of good fresh water can be had in any part. Alexander slough, a morass or old water-course, traverses the whole of the south part of the township. This part is also crossed by the Canadian Pacific railway. The soil is excellent, being a clay and sandy loam overlying a gravelly clay subsoil; it is chiefly of first-class quality.—*R. W. Hermon, D.L.S., 1882.*

(*East outline.*)—Sections 36 and 25 are undulating prairie, and approaching the Manitoba river, in section 24 there are very high hills and deep ravines. There is a black sandy soil. Sections 13, 12 and 1 are high, hilly and rolling prairie land.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*East and south outlines.*)—The Assiniboine river crosses the southern boundary of the township in section 1. Immediately above the river valley the country is rough and hilly with gravel and sand. Section 2 is hilly, sandy and scrubby. In the remaining sections the land is better the soil being a sandy loam. The country along the eastern boundary is of a similar character.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The general surface is very hilly, and broken by the valleys of the Assiniboine and Minnedosa rivers. The soil in the bottoms is of a rich quality, but a good deal of the upland is stony. The Assiniboine river is on the average three



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 21—*Continued.*

chains wide, in some places deep, and in others shallow for large boats. The current is very slow. The valley in some places is about three miles wide. The Minnedosa river is about one chain in width, and has a very strong current, affording some good mill sites. The banks are very steep, and in many places are over one hundred feet high. The only timber is along the banks of the rivers, and the greater part of that is small.—*J. Warren, D.L.S., 1873.*

This township is about six miles north of Alexander, a station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and about two miles south of Wheatland, a station on a branch of the same railway. Roads are opened up leading into this township from both these places. The soil of this township on the higher lands is a sandy loam overlying a clay and gravel subsoil. On the lower lands, that is in the valley of Assiniboine river, it is a mixture of loam and white clay. The surface of the township is open, gently rolling prairie, with the exception of those sections adjoining the valleys of the Assiniboine and Minnedosa rivers. These sections are broken by ravines which contain scrub poplar and oak. No other timber exists in the township. The fuel used is obtained at the neighbouring towns. Hay of good quality grows on the south halves of sections 7, 8 and 9 and the north halves of section 4, 5 and 6. Some of these meadows are drained and farmed. They, however, contain a certain amount of alkali. The water in the township is fresh, its source being the Assiniboine and Minnedosa rivers. The latter flows southeasterly through sections 34, 35, 26, 25 and 24, while the former flows easterly, winding through sections 6, 5, 4, 3, 10, 11, 2 and 1. A creek with its source in section 30 flows southerly through sections 19, 18, 7, 8 and 5 into the Assiniboine river. Two small creeks flow southerly out of section 16. No water-powers occur in this township and no stone-quarries nor indications of minerals were found. The game is prairie-chickens. The climate is very good. No summer frosts occur. Sections 4, 5 and 6 are broken by Assiniboine river. They are open, rolling prairie south of the river, while north of the river they are open, nearly level, meadow lands. Willows grow all along both sides of the river, and on the northeast quarter of section 4, some elm and maple up to ten inches in diameter were noticed. Sections 7, 8 and the south half of 9 are open, nearly level meadow lands. The north half of section 9 is rough and broken by hills and ravines containing scrub. Section 16 is very rough and broken by hills and ravines containing scrub poplar. The central northern part is less broken and can be farmed. A trail crosses the west half of section 16 in a northerly direction. Section 17 is rough and broken by hills and ravines covered with poplar scrub. The southwest quarter is nearly level meadow land. Section 18 is broken in its northern part by hills and ravines; the remainder of the section is nearly level meadow land. Section 19 is high rolling prairie; it is broken on its southern side and its east half by hills and ravines, some of them containing scrub poplar. Section 20 is broken on its western and southern sides by hills and ravines, some of them containing scrub; the remainder of the section is open, gently rolling cultivated land. Section 21 is slightly broken in its eastern part by a ravine containing scrub poplar; the remainder of the section is open, gently rolling cultivated land. Section 27 is slightly broken in its northern half by ravines; the remainder is open, gently rolling, cultivated land. Sections 28 and 29 are gently rolling, cultivated land; some small poplar bluffs are found in the southwest quarter of section 28. Section 30 is rolling prairie; it is broken by a ravine which leads from the southeast corner of the section into the northwest quarter. Sections 31, 32, 33 and 36 are open, gently rolling, cultivated land. Sections 34 and 35 are broken by Minnedosa river and ravines. Some of these ravines contain scrub. Willows grow along the edges of the river. The central western part of section 34 and the northeast quarter of sections 35 are open, gently rolling, cultivated land.—*L. T. Bray, D.L.S., 1904.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 21—*Continued.*

- 12.** (*North outline.*)—Along this line the country is a rolling prairie with bluffs of poplar and willow scrub. The soil is a light sandy loam, with some gravel.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*East outline.*)—The country is an undulating and hilly prairie, somewhat sandy and gravelly in places. There are a few scattered bluffs of poplar and scrub.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The general surface of the northern and eastern parts is level prairie. The southeastern part is broken by the Minnedosa river, which presents many good mill sites, as its current is very rapid and it has a large supply of water. The soil along the banks of the river is very stony, but in the northern part of the township it is good deep loam. There is a little timber along the banks of the river.—*J. Warren, D.L.S., 1873.*

- 13.** (*East outline.*)—The country along this line is generally rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar, willow and other scrub. The soil is a second-class sandy loam, there being black sand and large stones in places.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil is of first-class quality. About one-third of the township is timbered with poplar. The remainder is prairie, and is well watered by ponds and marsh springs.—*J. Holmes, D.L.S., 1873.*

- 14.** (*North and east outlines.*)—The land is generally rolling prairie with a good deal of low, scrubby bushes and scattered bluffs of poplar. The soil is a sandy loam of second-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The character of the country is similar to that in the preceding township.—*J. Holmes, D.L.S., 1873.*

- 15.** (*East and south outlines.*)—The land is generally open, undulating prairie with occasional bluffs of poplar and willow. There are a number of gravel ridges here and there. The soil is a sandy loam.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is an undulating prairie. The soil rather gravelly. Small patches of bush are very frequent, and there are several clumps of dry poplar and willow. Swamps are numerous but small.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

- 16.** (*North and east outlines.*)—Along the northern boundary the country is generally an open, undulating prairie with brush in many places, and gravel ridges here and there. The western half of section 32 and the eastern half of 31 are rather low. The soil is a sandy loam. The general character of the country along the east boundary is similar to that on the north.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is of a similar nature to that of the preceding one.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

## RANGE 22.

- 1.** (*South outline.*)—This outline is wholly on Turtle mountain which is timbered with poplar and oak. The surface is rough, and broken with many small lakes and swamps. The lakes abound in fish, chiefly pike. The timber is suitable for fencing and building purposes. The soil is second-class.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 22—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is a rolling prairie, broken in some parts by hills, ravines, lakes and marshes. A creek flows through the township. The soil is a dark clay loam with a brownish clay subsoil.—*J. McAree, D.L.S., 1879.*

The southerly part of this township is very rough and much broken by high rolling hills, numerous lakes, ponds and marshes. The northerly portion is not so rough but is much cut up by ponds and marshes. The soil is fairly good throughout and there are a great number of fine hay meadows, which could be easily drained and made to produce great quantities of hay. The township is therefore better adapted to grazing purposes than agriculture. The timber has almost disappeared with the exception of a considerable quantity in a few sections in the southwest corner, which has escaped the fires that have swept this district. The balance of this township is covered with a growth of hazel and willow underbrush and bluffs of young poplar springing up here and there. The lakes are shallow, but the water is fairly good. Some settlement has been done by French and Belgian settlers who seem well pleased with their location.—*C. A. Shaw, D.L.S., 1894.*

2. (*North outline.*)—The country along this line is rolling prairie with some ravines which have stony banks. Generally there is a good depth of loam with a clay subsoil.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—About one-fourth of the township is well wooded; the remainder is prairie. There is an abundance of good water. The soil is dark clay loam with brownish gray subsoil.—*J. McAree, D.L.S., 1879.*

3. (*South outline.*)—This outline runs over rolling prairie of first-class quality. Whitewater lake, along the western shore of which there are some magnificent hay lands, occupies the northeasterly portion of the township. The country around the lake is particularly well adapted to stock farms.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The eastern portion of this township is mainly occupied by the western part of Whitewater lake. There is a small quantity of timber in sections 1 and 36. Hay and water are abundant. The lake abounds with game during the season.—*J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1880.*

This township lies in southern Manitoba. The soil is a rich black loam with clay subsoil. Whitewater lake occupies a large part of the township. This lake is a shallow body of alkaline water with extensive marshes and low hay lands on the west side. The water in the lake during wet seasons floods the low lands, while in dry seasons there is a great increase of land on which hay is cut. The lines in this township are very irregular. There is no timber in this township and the settlers have to go ten miles for fuel. There are no minerals or stone-quarries. The settlers go in chiefly for wheat growing and appear to be very successful. There are no streams of any account. It is a difficult matter to get good water, as nearly all the well water is alkaline. The Canadian Pacific railway runs through the southern part of this township.—*W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1904.*

4. (*North outline.*)—Along the northern boundary the country is rolling prairie with grassy ponds. The soil is first-class.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is open prairie with first-class soil. The swamps afford abundance of good water and hay. There is no timber.—*J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1880.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 22—*Continued.*

Two-thirds of the township slopes to the south. On the east and west sides of the township there is a sandy loam with occasional beds of gravel; the central part is a clay loam.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

5. This township is composed of splendid farming land with an abundance of hay and water. Coal can be obtained from the valley of the Souris river.—*F. Bolger, D.L.S., 1880.*

This township is mostly open, rolling prairie. The land in the northwest corner is clay loam, the balance being sandy loam and gravel.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

6. (*North outline.*)—This township, generally, is a level prairie with a first-class soil.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is alternating level and undulating prairie with rich soil. Every section is suitable for settlement. The numerous hay marshes afford an abundance of hay and water.—*F. Bolger, D.L.S., 1880.*

7. (*South outline.*)—Along the southern boundary the land is level prairie, rolling in some places. Everywhere the soil is first-class.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is open prairie traversed by the Souris river. There are a few marshes in the southern and northern parts. The land is well adapted to agriculture and there is sufficient timber for settlers' requirements.—*Cotton and McAree, D.L.S., 1882.*

8. (*North outline.*)—Along the north boundary the country is level with many small hay marshes. The land is all first-class.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is gently, rolling prairie, well wooded, and watered by Plum creek and marshes. There are a number of small sand hills on which grow a species of cactus.—*Cotton and McAree, D.L.S., 1882.*

9. This township is almost all open prairie, with the exception of some small poplar on the southern parts of sections 5 and 6. The eastern portion is fairly good land with clay subsoil. The southwestern part is of indifferent quality with sandy soil, and much broken by grassy ponds. A large slough or marshy lake lies in the northwest portion of the township, and the land to the north of this is of much better quality, and nearly all settled upon and improvements made.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1882.*

10. (*North outline.*)—Along this boundary the land is first-class rolling prairie. The Assiniboine river passes through sections 34 and 35.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie with good drainage. A fair supply of good hardwood timber for settlers' purposes is found along the Assiniboine river, and plenty of good fresh water can be obtained in any part. Alexander slough crosses the southeast corner of the township. The Canadian Pacific railway traverses the south part. The soil is excellent, being clay and sandy loam, with mostly a sandy and gravelly subsoil; it is generally first-class with some second-class.—*R. W. Hermon, D.L.S., 1882.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 22—*Continued.*

(*Outlines.*)—In the valley of the Assiniboine river the land is low, rich  
**11.** bottom land, with dense willow scrub in many places. On the high lands beyond the valley it is prairie, with gravel and stony hills. The soil is second- and third-class. Along the western boundary the land is rolling and hilly. The soil is good and well adapted to agricultural purposes.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is generally prairie. The northern part is broken by deep ravines; in the central portion there is a level flat of about one mile in width; and the southern part is a broken, stony prairie. The soil is very good, being black loam, especially on the level flat, where it is deep and rich. It is well watered, nearly all the ravines containing water in springs and swamps. There is some very good poplar in the western sections, and some elm, oak and ash on the banks of the Assiniboine river, which flows through the southeast corner of the township.—*W. Otty, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*North and west outlines.*)—Along the western boundary the land is undulating with many bluffs of poplar and willow scrub. The soil is a light, sandy loam with gravel in some places. The character of the country along the northern boundary is similar. The soil is first- and second-class. Oak river passes through section 36 in a valley about fifty feet below the general level of the prairie.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is generally prairie, broken by deep ravines. The timber is dead and green poplar, a small quantity of which may be used for fencing. The soil is a good dark loam. Oak river, a stream about ten feet wide and one foot deep, traverses the township; but the water is stagnant, standing in ponds along the bed of the stream. Water may be had in any of the ravines by digging from eight to ten feet.—*J. Otty, D.L.S., 1873.*

This township is well wooded and watered. The timber is poplar, large enough for building purposes. The greater part of the surface is rolling prairie, the timber being scattered over it in small clumps. The soil is excellent.—*J. H. Reiffenstein, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Outlines.*)—The surface is generally rolling prairie with many bluffs of poplar and scrub. The soil is a light clay loam of first- and second-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is of a similar character to that of the preceding township.—*J. H. Reiffenstein, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*South outline.*)—The surface is an open and undulating prairie, studded with  
**15.** a few clumps of poplar and willow. There are a good many gravel ridges. The soil is a sandy loam of good quality.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is principally prairie with a good soil, although gravelly in places. In some localities there are small bluffs of poplar. There are numerous good hay swamps. Oak river flows through the southwesterly part of the township in a stony valley.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*North outline.*)—The land is open, undulating and brushy with occasional  
**16.** clumps of poplar. There are numerous small ponds. The soil is a sandy loam of good quality.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 22—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil is of good quality, being a dark sandy loam. The surface is principally an undulating prairie with patches of willow brush and small swamps; there is a considerable quantity of good poplar along the eastern shore of a lake which lies in the central portion of the township. The water of this lake is very bitter and salty. Springs of pure water abound on the northeastern shore of the lake. There is the dry bed of an alkaline lake in the northerly part which is covered to a depth of about two inches with a deposit of salts of soda.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

## RANGE 23.

(*South and east outlines.*)—These lines are situated almost altogether on  
**1.** Turtle mountain, which is timbered with poplar and oak, suitable for building and fencing purposes. The surface is rough and broken with many small lakes and swamps. The lakes abound in fish, chiefly pike. The soil is second-class.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1875.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rough and hilly land covered with timber and brush, lakes, ponds, muskegs and swamps. The soil is of inferior quality.—*J. Carbert, D.L.S., 1880.*

Most of this township is very rough and broken, especially in the southeastern portion where there is a succession of rough, broken hills and deep ravines. The soil throughout is of fairly good quality, but the land for the most part is not well adapted to agriculture as most of the hills are covered with large boulders. The timber has been nearly all destroyed by fire, and most of the hills are now covered with hazel and willow underbrush. In places there is a growth of young poplar which, if it could be protected from the frequent fires, would in time be of great use to the settlers. There are a number of good hay marshes scattered over the township. The lakes and ponds contain fairly good water, but are very shallow, with the exception of one which has a depth of thirty feet. There are quite a few French and Belgians in the district, all of whom seem fairly well satisfied with their locations.—*C. A. Shaw, D.L.S., 1894.*

**2.** (*North and east outlines.*)—This township is rolling prairie. The soil is a good, deep, clay loam with a clay subsoil.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is well suited for settlement, being generally rolling prairie with a black, rich, sandy loam soil. What little timber there is lies on the south boundary and is small. Vegetation is luxuriant, and a plentiful supply of good spring water can be obtained.—*J. Carbert, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East and south outlines.*)—This township is nearly all rolling prairie. The  
**3.** soil is not very good, in some places there being too much alkali. Surface drainage would, no doubt, in most places, where there is an excess of those salts, carry it off in solution, thus in a very few years rendering the land fit for the successful cultivation of cereals.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is beautifully situated and has perfect natural drainage and a rich deep loamy soil. The absence of timber is the only drawback to it.—*J. Morris, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*North outline.*)—Along the northern boundary the country is rolling prairie  
**4.** with grassy ponds. The soil is first-class excepting in section 34 where the land is stony and third-class.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 23—*Continued.*

(*East outline.*)—This township is rolling prairie. The soil is not very good in some places where there is too much alkali.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township has a rich soil and is in every respect well adapted to settlement. The nearest timber, however, is ten miles away.—*J. Morris, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—The southern portion of this township is not very good,  
**5.** being rolling and broken, and some places stony; on the summits of knolls and ridges it is rather gravelly. The remainder of the township is fair.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie broken by hills and lakes. It is well adapted to agriculture as the soil is rich and the swamps easily drained.—*J. F. Garden, D.L.S., 1880.*

The township is an open prairie with a clay loam soil.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—This township generally is a level prairie with  
**6.** first-class soil, excepting the northwestern portion beyond a mile from the river, where the soil is light. On the flats in the valley of the Souris river is to be found oak, maple, elm and poplar timber. On the northern boundary of the township it is more rolling than elsewhere.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is traversed by the Souris river, southeast of which the soil is first-class. Northeast of the river the land is prairie with inferior soil and dotted with clumps of timber.—*J. F. Garden, D.L.S., 1880.*

The Souris river, with its banks covered with elm, oak and poplar, runs northeasterly through the northwest corner of this township. The land in this township to the north of the river is composed entirely of sand hills, dotted with small oak and poplar scrub. The soil on the south side of the Souris river is a black clay loam. The land is slightly rolling.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East and south outlines.*)—The surface along these lines is rolling prairie.  
**7.** The soil is of first-class quality. The Souris river passes through sections 1, 12 and 13.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—Much of this township is broken by marshes and hay meadows, but there are a few sections of very fine arable land. It is traversed by Souris river and a small creek.—*Evans and Bolger, D.L.S., 1881.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—Along the eastern boundary the land generally is  
**8.** level with many small hay meadows. Plum creek passes through section 12. On the northern boundary it is more rolling with small hay meadows and bluffs of poplar. The soil is all first-class.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—Light soil, extensive hay marshes and an abundance of good, pure water, render this township better adapted to grazing than to agricultural purposes. There is a densely covered timber belt in the centre of the township.—*Evans and Bolger, D.L.S., 1882.*

(*East outline.*)—In sections 1, 12 and 13 the land is slightly rolling with  
**9.** many small hay meadows. The soil is of second- to fourth-class quality. In sections 24, 25 and 36 the soil is of first-class quality.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 23—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The land for about two miles along the southern side of the Assiniboine river is well adapted to agriculture. The remainder of the township is hilly and marshy with bush in some parts.—*G. McPhillips, D.L.S., 1880.*

- 10.** (*North and east outlines.*)—Along these lines the land is all first-class rolling prairie.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie with clumps of willow, and poplar. Nearly all the eastern part is taken up by an Indian reserve. There is a good deal of fine agricultural land and sufficient timber for the requirement of settlers.—*G. McPhillips, D.L.S., 1880.*

The land in this township is high and rolling. The greater part of the eastern half is occupied by an Indian reserve. The soil is good, and the whole township is well settled.—*H. G. Dickson, D.L.S., 1894.*

- (*East and south outlines.*)—Along the eastern boundary the land is hilly  
**11.** and rolling. The soil is good, and well adapted to agricultural purposes. Along the southern boundary the land is rolling. The soil throughout is a good clay loam of first-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie, broken by several ravines, from fifty to one hundred feet deep. In most of the ravines good water can be had in ponds. The soil is a dark loam. There are a few groves of poplar in the northern part of the township, but the supply is very small.—*J. Otty, D.L.S., 1873.*

- (*North and east outlines.*)—Along the eastern boundary the land is undulating with many bluffs of poplar and willow scrub. The soil is a light sandy loam with gravel in places. Sections 36, 35, 34 and 33 are rolling prairie, with a light clay loam soil. Sections 31 and 30 are rolling and hilly with bluffs of poplar windfall and other scrub.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is rolling, partly prairie and partly woods. The soil is good. Good water can be obtained anywhere by digging a few feet.—*J. B. Richard, D.L.S., 1873.*

The villages of Kenton and Harding, stations on a branch line of the Canadian Pacific railway, are situated in this township. From them, any part of the township can be reached. The soil is exceptionally good, being a deep, rich loam overlying a clay subsoil, and is suitable for mixed farming. With the exception of the north-eastern and southern parts of the township, considerable willow and poplar scrub exists, becoming heaviest in the northwestern part of the township. The timber in this township is small. It is chiefly poplar and measures up to three or four inches in diameter. Some timber in the northeast quarter of section 9, the north half of section 19, and in section 31, will measure up to eight inches in diameter. Hay in limited quantities grows on the south halves of sections 32 and 33, the east half of section 34 and the west half of section 35. The water of this township is inclined to be alkaline. The chief source of good water is from wells. A creek flows southeasterly through sections 34, 35, 26, 25, 24, 13, 12 and 1; the water of this creek, however, is strongly alkaline. The fuel used is chiefly poplar procured throughout the central and northwestern parts of the township. The supply, however, is very limited. No water-powers exist. No stone-quarries and no indications of minerals were found. The game consists of prairie-chickens, which seem to be very plentiful. The climate is very good. No reports of summer frosts were heard. Sections 1, 2 and the east half of section 3 are gently rolling. Scrub grows in the northern parts of these sec-



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 23—*Continued.*

tions; the southern parts are broken by small ravines. The west half of section 3 and all of section 4 are nearly level, the southern parts being open prairie; the northern part contains scrub in patches. Section 5 is very rolling; considerable scrub grows in the east half; the west half is open rolling country. Sections 6, 7 and 8 are mostly open rolling country. Sections 9, 10, 11 and west half of section 12 are gently rolling country; scrub grows in various parts of these sections. Poplar up to eight inches in diameter occurs in the northeast quarter of section 9. The east halves of sections 12 and 13 are rolling and contain considerable scrub. The west half of section 13, sections 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 30, 29, 28, 27 and the west half of section 26 are gently rolling land. Considerable scrub occurs throughout these sections. The south half of section 18 is open rolling prairie. Sections 24, 25 and the east half of section 26, are gently rolling with considerable scrub. Traces of alkali are found in these sections. Sections 34, 35, 36 and the east half of section 33 are mostly open rolling land. Traces of alkali occur in these sections. The east half of section 34 and the southwest quarter of section 35 are broken by a muskeg. Good hay grows around this muskeg. The west half of section 33 and all of section 32 are rolling. Scrub grows in the northern part of these sections, and good hay grows in the northern part. Section 31 is gently rolling; heavy willow scrub and poplar up to eight inches in diameter grow in this section. A branch of the Canadian Pacific railway traverses the south half of section 12, the southeast quarter of section 11, and the north halves of sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. The village of Kenton is situated in the northwest quarter of section 6, and the village of Harding in the southeast quarter of section 11.—*L. T. Bray, D.L.S., 1904.*

- (*East outline.*)—Along this line the country is an undulating prairie with  
**13.** many bluffs of poplar and patches of willow scrub.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is undulating prairie, with small bluffs of poplar. The soil is good, and there are many ponds; good fresh water may also be had by sinking wells.—*Hermon and Bolton, D.L.S., 1873.*

- (*North and east outline.*)—The land is rolling prairie with small bluffs of  
**14.** poplar and scrub. The soil is a light clay loam of first- and second-class quality. Oak river runs through section 36.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is undulating prairie with bluffs of small poplar intermixed with scrub. The soil is of good quality and there are many ponds; good fresh water may also be had by sinking wells. Oak river runs in a southeasterly direction across the northeastern corner of the township.—*Hermon and Bolton, D.L.S., 1873.*

- (*East and south outlines.*)—The land along this line is undulating prairie,  
**15.** with a few small clumps of poplar, and a considerable amount of willow brush. There are a number of gravel ridges. The soil is a sandy loam of second-class quality.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is an undulating prairie with a number of small bluffs of poplar. The soil is good, and there are many small ponds; good water may be had by sinking wells.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

- (*North and east outlines.*)—The surface is undulating prairie with a considerable amount of willow and poplar scrub, and occasional bluffs of poplar.  
**16.** There are many small ponds. A part of Shoal lake lies within section 32.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 23—*Continued.*

There are a number of gravel ridges throughout the township. The soil is a sandy loam of second-class quality.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil is a black sandy loam, gravelly in places. The surface is undulating, principally prairie with numerous small clumps of brush and patches of poplar. Shoal and Raven lakes lie in the westerly parts. The water in both these lakes is good. A road to Fort Ellice in township 16, range 28, crosses the northern part of the township.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

## RANGE 24.

1. (*South outline.*)—The township is all rolling prairie. The soil is a first-class clay loam with a good clay subsoil.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie broken by hills and ravines. The soil is generally a rich, black loam well watered by streams. The marshes contain an abundance of hay. Wood can be obtained from the adjoining township.—*J. A. Carbett, D.L.S., 1880.*

2. (*North outline.*)—The country along this line is rolling prairie. There are a few ridges, which are rather gravelly and stony. The soil is fair.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is a rolling prairie. The soil is a rich, black clay loam, averaging twelve inches in depth, with a clay subsoil. There are numerous hay marshes and a lake affording an abundance of good water and hay.—*J. A. Carbett, D.L.S., 1880.*

3. (*South outline.*)—The township is nearly all rolling prairie. The soil is not very good in some places, there being too much alkali.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—In this township the soil is rich and it is in every respect well adapted to settlement. The nearest timber, however, is about six miles away.—*J. Morris, D.L.S., 1881.*

4. (*North outline.*)—Along the northern boundary the surface is a level prairie, with grassy ponds. The soil is first-class, excepting in sections 33, 32, and 31, where it is poor and sandy. The northwest quarter of section 31 is almost all marsh with open water.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is an open prairie rolling towards the north. The soil is a rich, black loam. It is well drained by ravines.—*J. Morris, D.L.S., 1881.*

5. The township is alternately rolling and level prairie. The soil is a rich loam from twelve to fifteen inches deep with clay subsoil. The Souris river runs through and drains the township, and its banks are sparsely fringed with timber.—*J. F. Garden, D.L.S., 1880.*

The township is an open prairie with a clay loam soil. In the southeastern part there is a range of sand hills.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

6. (*North outline.*)—There is a rolling prairie along the northern boundary with grassy ponds and bluffs of poplar and willow. The soil is second- and third-class.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 24—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is much broken by irregular sand hills and knolls. The land is inferior in quality and is marshy. There is a thin scattering of poplar over the township.—*J. F. Garden, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South outline.*)—The township is covered alternately with sand ridges, muskegs, and rolling sandy land on which are bluffs of poplar. There are also a number of scattered grass swamps. Plum lake, in the northern portion of the township, is surrounded by hay meadows. The soil is of second- and third-class quality.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township has a sandy soil covered with clumps of willow and poplar brush. Some parts are arable. Plum lake, which lies in the northern part of the township, is long and narrow and is an enlargement of Plum creek.—*Evans and Bolger, D.L.S., 1881.*

(*North outline.*)—The portion of country along this line not occupied by  
**8.** Oak lake has a number of sandy ridges and swamps, and occasional bluffs of poplar. The soil is of second- and third-class quality.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township contains the larger portion of Oak lake and is much broken by sloughs and ponds. It is traversed by Plum creek in the south. Some of the sections are good arable land. There is plenty of game in season.—*Evans and Bolger D.L.S., 1881.*

The Assiniboine river runs southeasterly through sections 34, 35 and 36.  
**9.** For about two miles south of the river the soil is of fair quality, being a sandy loam. South of this a large swamp extends across the township. In width the swamp is from two to three miles. The timber along the river is chiefly ash and elm. In narrow belts back of this timber, swamps or hay lands extend to near the slopes of the prairie level. Along these slopes, oak and poplar with a dense underbrush are found. There are a number of sand hills, and at intervals on the prairie are clumps of poplar, hazel and willow.—*G. McPhillips, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*North outline.*)—Along this line the surface is undulating prairie with a  
**10.** light clay loam soil of first- and second-class quality.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The Assiniboine river flows southeasterly through the township, and there is a fair quantity of timber along its valley. The soil is good. A creek runs diagonally through the township.—*G. McPhillips, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South outline.*)—Along this line the surface is undulating prairie, with a  
**11.** light clay loam soil of first- and second-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—Two ridges, about twenty chains in width and fifty feet in height, traverse the township from north to south. The soil on these ridges is hard and gravelly, but elsewhere it is of the finest quality. There is no running water. Two beautiful small lakes, surrounded by woods, lie in the southerly part; but the water being salty, is useless for domestic purposes. Excellent water can, however, be found in several parts by digging from four to eight feet deep. The absence of wood is the greatest objection to the settlement of this township.—*J. B. Richard, D.L.S., 1873.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 24—*Continued.*

- (*North outline.*)—The land along this line is high, rolling, and in some places a hilly prairie. In section 36 there are some bluffs of poplar.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is generally rolling prairie, and is almost without wood, excepting a few scattered groves of poplar, chiefly in the northeast part. The soil is deep, dry loam, free from stones, and is well adapted to agricultural purposes.—*J. B. Richard, D.L.S., 1873.*

- The soil is principally a rich, dark clay loam with occasional gravel hills, the summits of which are thickly strewn with boulders. There are several lakes with good water. A number of clumps of timber with underbrush are found throughout the township.—*Hermon and Bolton, D.L.S., 1873.*

- (*North outline.*)—The country along this line is rolling prairie with bluffs of poplar and willow scrub. The soil is clay loam of first- and second-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The general character of this township is similar to that of the preceding township.—*Hermon and Bolton, D.L.S., 1873.*

- (*South outline.*)—The surface along this line is undulating brushy prairie with occasional clumps of poplar. The soil is a sandy loam of first- and second-class quality.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is well adapted to settlement. The soil is generally a rich, dark clay loam with a number of gravelly ridges, the summits of which are strewn with boulders. There are a few scattered bluffs of poplar intermixed with underbrush.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

- (*North outline.*)—The surface is undulating prairie with occasional clumps of poplar and willow. The soil is a sandy loam of second-class quality.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is well adapted to settlement. The soil is a rich, dark clay loam. There are a number of gravelly ridges, the summits of which are strewn with boulders. Occasional bluffs of poplar with scrub are found. There are also a number of marshy ponds with good hay land.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1872.*

## RANGE 25.

- (*East and south outlines.*)—This township is all rolling prairie. The soil is a first-class clay loam with a good clay subsoil.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is undulating prairie with an abundance of hay and water. The soil is rich. Coal and wood can be obtained from the banks of the Souris river.—*A. W. Lippe, D.L.S., 1880.*

- (*North and east outlines.*)—The country along these lines is rolling prairie. There are a few ridges and small hay swamps. The ridges are rather gravelly and stony. The soil is fair.—*W. Pearce D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is undulating prairie with a rich sandy loam soil and an abundance of hay and water in the marshes.—*A. W. Lippe, D.L.S., 1880.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 25—*Continued.*

- (*East outline.*)—Along the eastern boundary the country is rolling prairie  
**3.** gravelly ridges. The soil is a sandy loam, partly of first and partly of second-class quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South outline.*)—Along the southern boundary there are many small, shallow, grassy ponds. The soil is of first-class quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This district is an open prairie with large meadows containing hay and water. The soil is rich.—*D. Sinclair D.L.S., 1880.*

- (*North and east outlines.*)—Along the northern boundary the country is level  
**4.** prairie. The soil is poor and sandy and is rated as third-class. In section 36 there is a marsh with open water. Section 35 is rolling prairie. Section 24 is level prairie. The soil is sandy and second-class. Sections 13, 12 and 1 are level prairie with a first-class sandy loam soil.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is open prairie with a few sloughs and hay meadows. A little timber can be obtained from the Souris river which traverses the northwest corner. The soil is of fair average quality.—*D. Sinclair, D.L.S., 1880.*

The township is open prairie, excepting the land bordering on the Souris river, which is covered with oak and poplar from eight to twelve inches in diameter. The land is slightly rolling and the soil is sandy loam.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

- (*East outline.*)—Along the eastern boundary the land is poor and sandy.  
**5.** The Souris river flows through section 25, along which are sand dunes, scrub, poplar and ash.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is traversed by the Souris river. The prairie is occasionally broken by small ridges of sand hills covered in some places by oak. The soil elsewhere is exceptionally good, and there is an abundance of hay and water.—*S. L. Brabazon, D.L.S., 1880.*

The Souris river runs almost through the centre of this township in a northeasterly direction. A range of large sand hills traverses the westerly part of the township; similar ranges are situated in the northeastern and southeastern corners. These are dotted over with oak and poplar averaging from eight to ten inches in diameter. A long marsh about three square miles in area occurs in the northern part of the township and extends northerly across township 8. The soil is a sandy loam.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

- (*North and east outlines.*)—Along the eastern boundary the country is rolling  
**6.** sandy land. The soil is light. There are some bluffs of poplar and willow. Sections 13 and 24 are low and marshy. Along the northern boundary there is a deep marsh with open water. There is no dry land along this line.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is chiefly swamps, sand hills and brush, the former largely predominating. It contains no land fit for cultivation, but would make a splendid run for cattle, furnishing plenty of shelter and an abundance of feed. It is nearly all low land, with a dead level country from here to the Souris river. The soil is third-class.—*S. L. Brabazon, D.L.S., 1882.*

This township is not suitable for agricultural purposes as it is very swampy, especially in the northern half. In the southern part the soil is sandy, and in the swamps there is a thick growth of reeds growing from four to eight feet above the water. In the central part of the township there is a growth of scrubby poplar, a few oak and much willow.—*G. McPhillips, D.L.S., 1884.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 25—*Continued.*

The general aspect of the country is nearly level prairie with bluffs of poplar and willow of small size here and there. The south portion of this township is well settled while there are only two or three ranchers living east and south of Marshy lake. The soil is of good quality with the exception of the central portion of the township, through the hills, where it is sandy. Hay is abundant in the numerous sloughs and marshes of this township. There are no water-powers and no mineral has been found here. There are grain elevators at every railroad station in the neighbourhood and communication with the different great centres of the west is very easy, railroads having been built in all directions through this part of Manitoba.—*J. B. Saint Cyr, D.L.S., 1906.*

(*Outlines.*)—The country along these lines consists of sand ridges, marsh,  
**7.** rolling sandy land with bluffs of poplar and willow and hay swamps. There is an impassable swamp in sections 23 and 10. The soil is second- and third-class.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is open prairie with clumps of poplar in the south. Towards the north the surface is broken by a number of sloughs and marshes, but there are some sections of excellent land.—*Evans and Bolger, D.L.S., 1880.*

This township is in southern Manitoba and is well settled. The settlers are engaged in mixed farming. The soil generally is a sandy loam and produces wheat of a very superior quality. The southern part of the township is occupied by extensive marshes. These occasionally dry up but at the present time the water is from four to six feet in depth. There is quite a large body of open water in sections 4, 5, 8 and 9, locally known by the name of Maple lake. I am told that some five years ago this lake also dried up and that it was possible to drive where there is now seven and eight feet of water. Extensive marshes also occupy sections 25, 26, 35 and 36. There is a body of open water in sections 25 and 36, known by the name of Plum lake. This lake and the surrounding marshes occasionally dry up. There is a great quantity of hay made from the grass in these marshes. I was informed that one man pressed and shipped in 1903 over 800 tons, but this season, owing to the mild weather, there is no market for hay. A branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through the southerly part of this township and the Canadian Northern railway runs through the township, entering it near the southeast corner and leaving it near the northwest corner. There is no timber in this township. The settlers bring in, by railway, lumber and fuel.—*W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1904.*

(*North outline.*)—The country along this line is sand ridges and muskegs  
**8.** where not occupied by Oak lake. There are some good hay lands and rolling prairie. The soil is generally second-class.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is traversed by Pipestone creek; along Oak lake there are one or two large sloughs from which excellent hay can be obtained. Towards the north there are a few clumps of poplar. The soil is a good black loam.—*Evans and Bolger, D.L.S., 1880.*

The northern part of the township is broken by sand hills, covered with a  
**9.** thick growth of stunted oak and poplar. Seventy-five per cent of the land is good for settlement.—*F. Bolger D.L.S., 1880.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—The country along this line is undulating prairie  
**10.** with occasional bluffs of poplar. The soil, generally, is of first-class quality.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 25—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is well adapted for sheep-raising, but almost equally well for cultivation. The Assiniboine river and Boss Hill creek run through the township. There is plenty of timber for all ordinary requirements of settlers.—*F. Bolger, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East and south outlines.*)—Along the eastern boundary the land is rolling  
**11.** prairie. The soil is a clay loam of first-class quality. The Assiniboine river flows through the township. There is very rich bottom land along the valley of the river. The valley is from a half to one mile in width, the banks on either side varying from 100 to 300 feet in height. A fringe of bush follows the river on either side and consists of oak elm, ash and other kinds of valuable timber for building and other purposes.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is generally undulating prairie, rather marshy in places. The land improves in quality on approaching the Assiniboine river. Some parts are well wooded.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1871.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—Along these lines the country is undulating  
**12.** prairie, with a light clay loam soil of first-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is situated on the eastern side of the Assiniboine river. It has a rolling surface. The western part is broken by deep ravines running towards the river; in these ravines there are poplar and birch not exceeding five inches in diameter. In the valley of the river there are some elm and poplar with a few ash, not exceeding one foot in diameter. The soil of the valley is a rich loam.—*J. H. Reiffenstein, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*East outline.*)—Sections 12, 13 and 24 are hilly prairie with gravel ridges.  
**13.** The soil is of second- and third-class quality. Sections 1, 25 and 36 are rolling prairie, with a first-class soil.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil is fair, and the township is suitable for settlement, being watered by Arrow river and other small streams. There are numerous high gravelly and stony hills.—*Hermon and Bolton, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—Along the eastern boundary the township is a  
**14.** rolling prairie with low willow scrub. The soil is a first-class sandy loam. Along the northern boundary the country is of similar character.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is undulating prairie. The soil is of good quality. A fine creek containing good water flows through the eastern portion. There are numerous bluffs of scrub, but not very much good timber.—*Hermon and Bolton, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*East and south outlines.*)—The surface is undulating prairie with occa-  
**15.** sional clumps of brush. There are a number of gravelly ridges. The soil is light and of second-class quality. Arrow river runs in a southerly direction along the eastern boundary of the township. There was no water in the river-bed at the time of survey (September).—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—There is considerable quantity of poplar timber and scrub in the northern half of the township. The southern half is chiefly prairie. The soil is

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 25—*Continued.*

a dark, sandy loam of good quality. A dry ravine, about seventy feet deep, lies in the eastern, and another, about eighty feet deep, in the western part of the township.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—The surface is undulating prairie, with clumps of willow brush and bluffs of poplar. There are a number of small hay swamps. The soil is a sandy loam of second-class quality.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil is a dark, sandy loam. The surface is undulating prairie with numerous patches of brush, small swamps, and clumps of poplar and high willow. A road to Fort Ellice, in township 16, range 28, crosses the northern part of the township.—*Hermon and Bolton, D.L.S., 1873.*

## RANGE 26.

(*South outline.*)—The country along this line is nearly all rolling prairie with first-class soil excepting along the western side of the township, where it is rather stony. The Souris river runs through the western portion of the township.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie and is traversed by the Souris river from north to south. Coal for fuel is to be found in large quantities on the banks of the upper part of the river. The soil throughout is excellent, and the marshes contain an unlimited supply of hay and good water.—*A. W. Lippe, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*North outline.*)—In this locality the country is rolling prairie with a few ridges which are rather gravelly and stony. The soil is fair. On the western side of the township there is a good deal of stone.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The country in this township is undulating prairie. The soil is a rich, black, sandy loam. The Souris river drains the southwestern part of the township. The marshes contain good hay and good water.—*A. W. Lippe, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South outline.*)—Sections 1, 2 and 3 are rolling prairie land with grassy ponds. The soil is first-class. In section 4 there is a wide stony valley with a light third-class soil. In sections 5 and 6 there is a wide valley in which the land is light with considerable marsh.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township contains a good soil with only a few hay meadows. *D. Sinclair, D.L.S., 1880.*

The township is watered by the Souris river which is fringed with oak and poplar from eight to twelve inches in diameter. The country is an open prairie, with a slightly rolling surface and a sandy loam soil.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1870.*

(*North outline.*)—Along the northern boundary, in sections 36, 35 and 34, the land is undulating prairie. The soil is sandy and of third-class quality. Sections 33 is undulating prairie with first-class sandy loam soil. In sections 32 and 31 the land is level prairie with second-class sandy loam soil.—*M. Hart D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The Souris river traverses this township diagonally. Its banks are well wooded. The soil throughout is fairly good.—*D. Sinclair, D.L.S., 1880.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 26—*Continued.*

5. The greater part of this township is well adapted to cultivation. There is plenty of good hay and water in the marshes.—*S. L. Brabazon, D.L.S., 1880.*

6. The township is rather marshy but, where the land is dry, it is good for agriculture. The marshes contain hay and water.—*S. L. Brabazon, D.L.S., 1880.*

All the land is taken up in this township, and a large quantity of very good wheat has been harvested this fall. Hay is plentiful. Though the soil is a little light, oats and wheat grow well. There are no early frosts to injure the crop. No mineral of any description has been found during the progress of the work, and there is no timber nor water-power in this township. A portion of Marshy lake occupies the greatest part of sections 24 and 25; it is very deep in some places and the bottom is a black mud. This large sheet of water will only dry up completely when a ditch is made from the north end of the lake running in a north-easterly direction. Thousands of wild geese were seen there every day during the latter part of October and the beginning of November. This township can easily be reached from all directions. Farmers seem to be well off, every one of them having costly buildings, a good number of cattle and horses and modern farm implements. Every well dug around here furnishes a good supply of soft water.—*J. B. Saint Cyr, D.L.S., 1906.*

- (*South outline.*)—The country along this line is rolling prairie with grassy meadows. The northerly half of the township has a very good soil.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is traversed by Pipestone creek; the land generally is first-class, although towards the south it grows lighter and the grass is short and stunted. The water is very good. There are two or three clumps of building timber in sections 27 and 34.—*Evans and Bolger, D.L.S., 1881.*

8. (*North and east outlines.*)—These lines traverse a rolling prairie with numerous small hay meadows. The soil is a light sandy loam which will average second-class.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is traversed by Pipestone creek. There is a large slough in the northeastern corner. Generally, the land is rich and heavy but better adapted for grazing than tillage.—*Evans and Bolger, D.L.S., 1881.*

9. The surface of this township is level prairie. The soil is fairly good, and there is an abundance of hay and water in the marshes.—*F. Bolger, D.L.S., 1880.*

10. This township is excellent farming land. Bosshill creek runs through the township. Deposits of salt and soda are found in places.—*F. Bolger, D.L.S., 1880.*

In this township is situated the town of Virden, a station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and from it any section in the township can be reached. The soil varies from a poor sand to a deep, rich loam; most of the sections, however, are cultivated and mixed farming is carried on. The surface of the township is mostly open, gently rolling prairie, as will be described below. There is no timber of any account in this township, with the exception of a bluff of poplar measuring

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 26—*Continued.*

up to about six inches in diameter located in sections 10, 11 and 12. Hay of good quality exists in sections 1, 2, 3 and the south halves of sections 10, 11 and 12. The source of the water supply of this township is Bosshill creek, which flows through sections 19, 20, 17, 16, 15, 14, 23, 26 and 25. This water is fresh. A small creek flows northerly across the east half of section 4. There are no water-powers in this township. No stone-quarries and no indications of minerals were found. The fuel used is mostly coal which can be procured in the town of Virden. The only game is prairie-chickens. The climate is very good. There were no reports of summer frosts. Sections 1 and 2 are open, nearly level meadow lands; there are a number of sloughs in these sections and hay may be cut. Section 3 is meadow land to the north; the south half is open, nearly level prairie. Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are open, gently rolling prairie. Sections 10, 11 and 12 are meadow land in their south halves; the north halves are open, nearly level prairie. Section 13 and east half of section 14 are nearly level. Small poplar and willow scrub occur in the northern part of these sections. The west half of section 14 and sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 are open, gently rolling land. The north halves of sections 14, 15, 16 and 17 are broken by Bosshill creek, which also diagonally crosses section 20 and the north half of section 19. Section 21 is open, gently rolling prairie. Section 22 is gently rolling. The town of Virden is situated about the centre of this section. Section 23 is rolling; it is broken by Bosshill creek and is covered with considerable scrub. Section 24 is gently rolling in its west half and southeast quarter. There is some small scrub in the south half. The northeast quarter is broken by the slope leading to Bosshill creek. Considerable scrub grows on this slope. Section 25 and east half of section 26 are broken by Bosshill creek. Considerable scrub grows throughout the ravine of the creek and in the northeast quarter of section 25. There are loose stones in the north half of section 25. The west half of section 26 and sections 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 are gently rolling open prairie. There are small patches of scrub in the east half of section 31 and the west half of section 32. Sections 33, 34 and 35 are open, nearly level prairie. The west half of section 36 is gently rolling. Considerable scrub grows in this half. The east half is very rough and broken by ravines, some of them containing scrub. No traces of the old Fort Ellice trail were observed. The Canadian Pacific railway crosses this township in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, passing through sections 12, 11, 14, 15, 22, 27, 28, 29, 32 and 31. Grading has recently been done through the east halves of sections 4, 9, and 16 on the proposed branch of the Canadian Northern railway leading to Virden.—*L. T. Bray, D.L.S., 1904.*

- (*South outline.*)—The surface is rolling prairie with a sandy loam soil of first-class quality, excepting in a few places where it is rather gravelly and stony.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is well adapted to agricultural purposes.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1881.*

12. The northeastern part of this township is broken by the Assiniboine river. The land is very good, but stony in places, and there is a great deal of brush.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1881.*

13. The soil is generally a good loam, and the surface is rolling prairie. Good water is scarce. There are a few small patches of poplar.—*Hermon and Bolton, D.L.S., 1873.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 26—*Continued.*

- (*North outline.*)—The land is rolling prairie with scattered bluffs of poplar and low scrub willow. The soil is a sandy loam of first-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie and has a good clay loam soil. Good water is scarce. There are a few small patches of poplar.—*Hermon and Bolton, D.L.S., 1873.*

- (*South outline.*)—The land along this line is undulating prairie, with a number of scattered bluffs of poplar and clumps of willow. The soil is a good sandy loam of second-class quality. There are a number of gravelly ridges, strewn with boulders.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil is a sandy loam of good quality. Bluffs of inferior poplar are numerous, as well as small patches of willow brush. The remainder of the township is undulating prairie. The surface is traversed by two ravines, one ninety and the other fifty feet deep.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

- (*North outline.*)—The land along this line is undulating prairie with occasional bluffs of poplar and clumps of willow. The soil is a sandy loam of second-class quality.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is an undulating prairie with a soil of good sandy loam. Bluffs of poplar of inferior quality are numerous, as well as patches of willow brush.—*W. and D. Beatty, D.L.S., 1873.*

## RANGE 27.

- (*East and south outlines.*)—Along these lines the country is generally a rolling prairie with a few small shallow hay swamps. The soil to the south of the Antler river is especially good; to the north it is lighter. There is some timber along the river.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is a slightly rolling prairie watered by the Antler and Souris rivers. The soil is a dark sandy loam rather gravelly towards the south.—*R. J. Jephson, D.L.S., 1880.*

This township is an open rolling prairie with the exception of that part along Antler river. The soil is a light sandy loam.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

- (*North and east outlines.*)—The country along these lines is, generally, a rolling prairie. The Souris river flows through a wide valley, which is a low, flat in which the land is stony. Throughout the township the soil generally is fair.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is slightly rolling prairie. There is a little timber along the banks of the Souris and Antler rivers and Gainsborough creek. The soil is a dark rich loam with a clay subsoil.—*R. J. Jephson, D.L.S., 1880.*

This township is open prairie with the exception of that part covered by the Souris and Antler rivers and Gainsborough creek, the banks of which are fringed with oak and poplar. The soil is a light sandy loam, with the exception of the flats in the Souris river valley, which is a heavy clay loam.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

- (*East outline.*)—The Souris river runs through this township in a wide valley, the land in which is poor and stony. The rest of the township is rolling prairie with grassy ponds. The soil generally is first-class.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 27—*Continued.*

(*South outline.*)—The southern boundary passes through an open level prairie with occasional sloughs. The soil is a clay loam, rated as second-class. The Souris river passes through sections 2 and 3 in a deep valley about sixty-one chains wide. The bottom of the valley is timbered principally with oak, some of which measures from eight to fourteen inches in diameter.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is level prairie with a rich, clay loam soil, and is traversed by the Souris river and Graham-creek. The banks of both are fringed with elm and soft maple.—*J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—Along the northern boundary the land is a level  
**4.** prairie. The soil is a poor sandy loam of second-class quality. On the eastern boundary the land is a rolling prairie with a sandy loam soil.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—Level prairie prevails throughout the township with a few swamps or muskegs. It is traversed by Jackson creek. The land throughout is first-class.—*J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—Along the eastern boundary the surface is rolling prairie  
**5.** interspersed with small sloughs. The soil is black loam with a clay subsoil.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is open, rolling prairie broken in places by sloughs. A creek runs northeast through the north half. The soil is a dark, rich, sandy loam.—*R. J. Jephson, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*North outline.*)—Along the northern boundary of the township the surface  
**6.** is undulating prairie. The soil is first- and second-class sandy loam. There are numerous grassy ponds.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—On the eastern boundary the surface is open prairie with many sloughs and some gravel ridges. The soil generally is third-class.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is a uniformly open rolling prairie without wood of any kind. It is broken by small swamps and contains hay marshes of considerable extent. There are no running streams. The soil is a dark sandy loam, varying from six to twelve inches in depth, with a sandy and gravelly subsoil. The township is fairly well adapted to agricultural purposes.—*G. McPhillips, D.L.S., 1884.*

The eastern half of this township is nearly level prairie and is thickly settled. The country is rolling and somewhat stony and gravelly for a mile or two adjoining the west outline.—*J. B. Saint Cyr, D.L.S., 1906.*

(*East and south outlines.*)—These lines cross a rolling prairie interspersed  
**7.** with small sloughs. The soil is a light sandy loam of second-class quality. Pipestone creek flows through this township; the quality of its water cannot be surpassed.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is open prairie and is traversed by Pipestone creek. Along its banks there is a belt of timber consisting of oak, elm and some poplar. The soil, generally, is good. There is an abundant supply of hay and water.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1880.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 27—*Continued.*

This township can be reached by the Canadian Pacific railway, which runs through it from east to west. The soil is a rich black loam. Nearly the whole of the township is under cultivation, raising the best quality of wheat. The surface is rolling and void of timber or scrub of any kind except along Pipestone creek, which flows through the northeastern part of the township. Along its banks are some large elm and poplar. Hay is rather scarce, there being only a few small sloughs in which it grows. The water in Pipestone creek is fresh and of good quality, and the supply is permanent and sufficient for all domestic purposes. The creek averages about a chain in width and three feet in depth, and has a current of about three miles per hour. The banks are high so that the surrounding country is not flooded to any extent in the spring. There are no water-powers, stone-quarries nor minerals. The chief fuel is coal, which is brought in by the railways. The climate is similar to that of the rest of Manitoba, and there are no summer frosts. Reston, a village of considerable importance, is located in section 9, and a large amount of business is transacted there by the settlers, who are in a very prosperous condition owing to the exceeding richness of the soil. Game, such as wild ducks and prairie-chickens, is plentiful, and Pipestone creek is widely known throughout the province as a resort for wild geese.—*W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1906.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—The country crossed by these lines is rolling  
**8.** prairie interspersed with many small grassy ponds. There are a few gravelly ridges, the summits of which are stony. The soil is second-class.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is chiefly rolling prairie with many swamps and hay marshes. The soil is good. Pipestone creek passes through the southwestern portion of the township and a little wood grows along its banks.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—Along this line the country is undulating prairie. The soil is  
**9.** light and of second-class quality.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is open prairie without wood of any kind, the surface being generally undulating. Many small ponds occur; they contain good water, in which grass is growing, but are mostly dry during the summer. A small stream, called Gopher creek, runs easterly across the township. It had good water in June, but would probably become dry later in the summer. The Moose Mountain trail crosses the township. The soil is very good, being black clay loam from six to eight inches deep with a clay subsoil; it has been rated as second-class on account of the numerous ponds.—*J. Warren, D.L.S., 1882.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—The surface is undulating prairie with many  
**10.** small grassy ponds. The soil is rather sandy and gravelly in places.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is undulating prairie. It is watered by Gopher creek and two other small streams. The banks of these creeks are all very high, and in the bottom lands there is a good deal of hay. The water generally is good. The soil is from six to ten inches of rich alluvial deposit, consisting of black clay loam, with a clay subsoil.—*J. Warren, D.L.S., 1882.*

(*East and south outlines.*)—The land is generally rolling prairie, rather  
**11.** hilly in places. The soil is a sandy loam of first- and second-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 27—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is undulating prairie. The soil is good and well adapted to farming. Water can be obtained by digging a few feet.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1881.*

- 12.** (*North and east outlines.*)—The surface is rolling prairie, with occasional ponds of water. The soil is a sandy loam, rather gravelly in places. The land is suitable for farming purposes.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface of this township is undulating prairie, with very few marshes. The soil is good.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1881.*

- 13.** The eastern portion of this township is broken by the valley of the Assiniboine river; the western half is rolling prairie of fair character. There are a few ravines here and there, but they are useful for drainage purposes. The soil is a rich black loam of about eighteen inches in depth. There is sufficient good timber for the requirements of settlement.—*Evans and Bolger, D.L.S., 1880.*

- 14.** (*North outline.*)—The plateau above the valleys of the Assiniboine river and Minnewasta creek is a high, rolling and hilly prairie with bluffs of poplar and oak. The valleys of the above-mentioned river and creek are wide and from 150 to 200 feet deep. Heavy elm, maple, poplar and dense scrub grow on the slopes of the valleys. Much of the land is low, and early in the season is liable to flooding, rendering it more adapted to grazing purposes and hay land than for farming.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is traversed diagonally by the Assiniboine river, which is joined by two smaller streams in this township. Some portions of the land are covered with boulders, but in general the soil is free from stones, and it is rich in quality. There is considerable timber.—*Evans and Bolger, D.L.S., 1880.*

- 15.** (*East outline.*)—The surface is undulating prairie, with a few scattered bluffs of poplar and clumps of willow. There are a number of small creeks intersecting this boundary. The township is strewn with boulders. The soil throughout is a sandy loam of good quality.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*South outline.*)—The land along this line is much broken by the valley of the Assiniboine river, and also by two small tributaries. The river is about 200 feet below the level of the prairie. There is some poplar, elm, ash, maple and oak timber along the slopes of the river valley.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil is a sandy loam with some gravelly knolls. The township is traversed by the Assiniboine river and Birdtail creek. On the whole it is well adapted to cultivation. There is an Indian reserve in the southwestern corner of the township.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1880.*

- 16.** (*North and east outlines.*)—The surface is undulating prairie with occasional bluffs of poplar and clumps of willow. The soil is a good sandy loam of second-class quality. Birdtail creek flows through a deep valley in sections 35 and 36. There are some small oaks along the slopes of the valley of this creek. Another creek flows in a southerly direction through section 31; it was dry at the time of survey (October).—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 27—*Concluded.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface of this township is rolling prairie, and is traversed by Birdtail creek. There is considerable poplar scattered about, quite enough for settlers' requirements. The soil is fair, but stony in places.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1880.*

## RANGE 28.

(*South outline.*)—The country along this line is generally a rolling prairie  
**1.** with a few small, shallow, hay swamps. The soil to the south of the Antler river is especially good; to the north it is lighter. There is some timber along the river.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is slightly rolling prairie watered by the Antler river. The soil is a dark clay loam.—*R. J. Jephson, D.L.S., 1880.*

This township is an open, rolling prairie, with the exception of the valley of Antler river which is lined with oak and poplar. The soil is a light sandy loam.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*North outline.*)—The country along this line is generally a rolling prairie  
**2.** with small, shallow, hay swamps which could be easily drained. The pasturage is good. There are a few ridges, the soil on which is gravelly and stony.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is a slightly rolling prairie watered by the Antler river. The soil is a dark, sandy loam with a clay subsoil.—*R. J. Jephson, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South outline.*)—Along the southern boundary the surface is level with  
**3.** occasional grassy ponds. The soil is second-class sandy loam.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is a level prairie with a first-class soil. Hay and water are in abundance. There is no timber—*J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*North outline.*)—Along the northern boundary the surface is an undulating  
**4.** prairie with sandy and gravelly ridges. The soil is rated at second- and third-class.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is an open undulating prairie. The soil is of excellent quality but there is no timber. There is plenty of hay and water.—*J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1881.*

This township is a rolling, open prairie, rather broken by sloughs. Two creeks cross the northern half of the township. The soil is dark, sandy loam of good quality.—*R. J. Jephson, D.L.S., 1880.*

This township is easily reached by a road which runs south from Sinclair, a  
**5.** station on the Canadian Pacific railway. The surface is rolling. The soil, generally, is black loam, from eight to eighteen inches deep, with clay subsoil and is well adapted to grain growing. There is no timber of any description, but a small amount of scrub grows around the sloughs. There is sufficient hay for the settlers' requirements in the numerous small sloughs throughout the township. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is constructing a branch line through the township, which was graded at the time of the survey, but no rails were laid. There are no stone-quarries, water-powers nor minerals. Jackson creek, a small stream, flows

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 28—*Continued.*

through the southern part of the township. This stream is dry, except in places where there are a few pools. The water is good and free from alkali and minerals. Another small stream, which is also dry except in a few places, flows through the northeast corner of the township. The principal fuel is wood and coal, which is brought in from outside points to the nearest railway station. The climate is good and free from summer frosts. Wild ducks and prairie-chickens are moderately plentiful.—*W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1906.*

- (*North outline.*)—Along the northern boundary the land is an undulating  
**6.** prairie with grassy ponds. The soil is first-class, sandy loam. Section 32 is rather stony and is only third-class land.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is a rolling and level prairie with a large proportion of very wet land, and if drainage facilities cannot be obtained, it may be considered unfit for cultivation. A creek, believed to be permanent, flows through the centre of the township. There is an abundance of feed for cattle, but no wood. The soil is very rich, chiefly second- with some third- and first-class.—*R. J. Jephson, D.L.S., 1880.*

A large portion of this township is very wet and marshy and the nature of the surface is such that drainage is impossible. The land therefore can never be made suitable for cultivation, although the soil is very rich. There is no timber whatever but hay grows in great quantities throughout. A creek flows through the centre of the township and furnishes a permanent supply of water.—*S. L. Brabazon, D.L.S., 1882.*

This township may be reached by a good trail running south from Sinclair, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway. The surface of the township is rolling and void of timber or scrub of any description. The soil throughout is a black loam averaging from six to eight inches in depth with a clay subsoil. There are a few stony ridges which, however, do not detract from the grain-raising qualities of the land. Hay is plentiful in the numerous small sloughs and is sufficient for the needs of all the settlers. A creek of fresh water flows southerly through the central portion of the township, entering on the north boundary of section 32 and leaving again on the south boundary of section 3. This stream expands in many places into pools where good fishing may be had, jackfish especially being very plentiful. The water is good and permanent, amply sufficient for all domestic purposes. Fuel consists of wood and coal, brought in from outside points by the railway. There are no water-powers, stone-quarries nor minerals in the township. The climate is the same as that of the rest of Manitoba and is free from summer frosts. The only game found is wild ducks and prairie-chickens, which are moderately plentiful.—*W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1906.*

- (*South outline.*)—The southern boundary crosses a gently rolling prairie  
**7.** which is rather stony. There are a number of scattered grassy ponds. The soil, generally, is a clay loam. A small creek passes through section 4; the water is about three feet deep, with no perceptible current.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie. There is a quantity of hay and water in the sloughs and marshes. The soil is of excellent quality.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1880.*

This township may be reached by the Canadian Pacific railway. The soil is generally a black loam with clay and gravel subsoil, and is suitable for growing wheat, large quantities of which are raised. The surface is rolling prairie, devoid of timber or scrub. Sufficient hay for the needs of settlers is procured in the numerous sloughs throughout the township. There is a small stream of fresh water in the westerly part



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 28—*Continued.*

of the township which disappears beneath the surface in numerous places and reappears in pools. These pools, however, are not of a permanent nature and would probably disappear in dry seasons. There are no water-powers, stone-quarries nor minerals. The climate is good and free from summer frosts. The settlers burn wood and coal, which is brought in by the railway. Wild ducks and prairie-chickens are moderately plentiful. There are quite a number of stony ridges throughout the township but the stones appear to be only on the surface and do not depreciate the value of the land for grain-raising.—*W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1906.*

(*North outline.*)—The country along this line is generally a rolling prairie with many gravel ridges, whose summits are usually stony, and small grassy ponds. The soil is second-class. Pipestone creek traverses this township, affording a quality of water that cannot be surpassed.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is rolling prairie. The northeastern part is crossed by Pipestone creek. The soil is very good and deep.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1880.*

This township may be reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The soil generally is a deep black loam with clay subsoil. The township is rolling prairie, devoid of timber or scrub, except a few elm and poplar which grow along Pipestone creek, a stream running through the northeastern part of the township. This stream averages from thirty to sixty feet in width, two to four feet in depth, with a current of about three miles per hour. The water is fresh and good and is also permanent and sufficient for all domestic purposes. The banks are high generally, so that only a small portion of the land in the valley would be flooded in the spring. There are no water-powers, stone-quarries nor minerals in the township. The climate is the same as that of Manitoba and is free from summer frosts. The fuel consists of coal and wood brought in by the railway. Game, such as prairie-chickens and wild ducks, is moderately plentiful and geese in large numbers seek this part in the fall of the year. Ewart, a railway station and post office, is assuming considerable importance as a commercial centre.—*W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1906.*

(*Outlines.*)—This township is generally rolling prairie, with many gravelly ridges, the summits of which are stony. There are many small grassy ponds. The soil is second-class. Pipestone creek, fifty feet wide, passes through the township; the quality of its water is excellent.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—Nearly all of this township is open prairie with a great many small ponds. Pipestone creek runs through the southwestern corner; it is a large stream with a slow current, and in many places is over ten feet deep. Its water is of very good quality. Along its banks are a few trees, and in section 3 there is an area of about forty acres of small timber that might be used for building logs. The soil is from six to ten inches deep and has a clay subsoil, being especially good in the part sloping towards the creek. South of the creek valley it is very stony and hard. It is rated as chiefly first- and second-class with some of third-class quality.—*J. Warren D.L.S., 1882.*

(*North outline.*)—The land along this line is rolling prairie with gravelly ridges and numerous small grassy swamps and ponds. The soil is of second-class quality.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is all open prairie. The surface, generally, is undulating, and in some places hilly. Two small streams were running in July, but

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 28—*Concluded.*

seemed likely to dry up as the summer advanced. They meander through deep valleys or ravines, affording excellent facilities for drainage. Many small ponds were found, and in these, as well as in the streams, the water is good. The soil, on the whole, is very good, being from five to eight inches in depth; it is chiefly second- with some first- and third-class.—*J. Warren, D.L.S., 1882.*

(*South outline.*)—Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 are prairie land, considerably  
**11.** broken by hills and ravines. The land is stony and gravelly. Sections 5 and 6 are rolling prairie with a sandy loam soil of first-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface of this township is rolling prairie. The soil is a deep, rich, black loam with a clay subsoil. The land is well drained into old water-courses.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1881.*

(*North outline.*)—This line passes through rolling prairie with many small  
**12.** grassy ponds. The soil is a sandy clay loam of first- and second-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface of this township is rolling prairie with a few swamps in the hollows. There is little or no timber; otherwise the land is well adapted to settlement.—*W. Wagner, D.L.S., 1881.*

(*East outline.*)—The surface is a rolling prairie with many small ponds.  
**13.** The soil is a first-class sandy clay loam.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface of this township is rolling prairie. There are many hay marshes and ponds. The water is of good quality. The soil is very rich and deep.—*Evans and Bolger, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*North outline.*)—The surface is mostly level prairie with excellent hay  
**14.** lands. The land is rather stony in places and is of first- and second-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township consists of rolling prairie land. The low lands are rather marshy, but throughout the soil is excellent and deep. There is plenty of good water and hay.—*Evans and Bolger, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South outline.*)—This township is undulating prairie with quite a few  
**15.** boulders strewn over the surface. There are a number of gravelly knolls. The soil is very firm and stiff.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface of the township is rolling prairie, and is traversed by the Assiniboine river. The soil throughout is good, and there is a fair quantity of timber.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*North outline.*)—This line passes through undulating prairie with occa-  
**16.** sional bluffs of poplar and clumps of willow. The Assiniboine river flows through a deep valley in sections 33 and 34. The soil is a sandy loam of second-class quality. Fort Ellice, a Hudson's Bay Company post, is situated in section 33.—*J. McLatchie, D.L.S., 1873.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is traversed by the Assiniboine river and also by a small creek. The land is generally of fair quality, but in some places it is stony. There is considerable young timber scattered throughout the township.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1880.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

## RANGE 29.

(*East and south outlines.*)—Antler river passes through the southern portion  
**1.** of this township; there is some timber along its banks. The soil to the south of the stream is especially good; to the north it is rather lighter. Water is plentiful any place at a few feet from the surface.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie traversed by Gainsborough creek and Antler river. There is a small quantity of timber to be found on the banks of the latter. The soil is of fair quality and there is plenty of hay and water.—*J. F. Garden, D.L.S., 1880.*

This township is open, rolling prairie, with a light sandy soil and gravel ridges.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—The township is a rolling prairie with a few  
**2.** small hay swamps which could easily be drained and made into good hay land. The pasturage is good and the vicinity is well watered. There are a few gravelly and stony ridges. The soil generally is second-class.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie with a gravelly loam and clay soil. There are numerous ridges of gravel and surface stone. The water in the marshes is good and hay is plentiful.—*J. F. Garden, D.L.S., 1880.*

The surface is rolling prairie with gravel ridges running through the township. The soil is a light sandy loam. Antler river runs through the southerly part of the township; its banks are fringed with small oak interspersed with poplar.—*G. U. Ryley, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East and south outlines.*)—Along the southern boundary the land is an  
**3.** undulating prairie with gravelly ridges and a soil of sandy loam. There are a few small hay marshes. The land on the eastern boundary is of the same character. The soil is second-class.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is open prairie, dotted with clumps of small poplar. The muskegs are numerous and contain good water. The soil is second-class.—*J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1881.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—The eastern boundary passes through an undu-  
**4.** lating prairie with a sandy soil and gravel ridges. The soil is third-class. Along the northern boundary the soil is more of a sandy loam and is rated as second-class.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is undulating prairie covered sparsely with timber. It is drained by Graham creek running into the Souris river. The land is well adapted to grazing purposes.—*J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—Along the eastern boundary the land is undulating prairie.  
**5.** The soil is a sandy loam of second-class quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is open prairie traversed by Graham and Jackson creeks, which afford an abundance of good water. The soil is a clay loam, from four to six inches in depth with clay subsoil. Small willow bush is the only timber. The township is not good, agriculturally, as it is much broken by marshes, and the soil is shallow.—*F. W. Wilkins, D.L.S., 1881.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 29—*Continued.*

This township is easily reached by a road running south from Sinclair, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway. The surface is rolling and broken by numerous small sloughs. The soil is black loam from eight to eighteen inches deep with clay subsoil. There is no timber of any description, except along the south boundary, where there are a few bluffs of small poplar. This township is well adapted to the growing of grain, in which all of the settlers are engaged. Jackson and Graham creeks flow southerly through the township. These small streams at the time of survey were dry with the exception of occasional pools. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is constructing a branch of their road through this township. Hay is moderately plentiful in the numerous sloughs. Good water can be obtained at a depth of eight or ten feet by digging. There are no water-powers, stone-quarries, nor minerals of any description. The climate is good and free from summer frosts. The settlers are largely dependent on the railways for their supply of fuel, which is brought from outside points. Wild ducks and prairie-chickens are moderately plentiful.—*W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1906.*

Tilston, Man., is in this township; it is a town in the making, being situated at the present terminus of the Tilston to Lauder branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The land in this township is good for agricultural purposes, and the wheat seemed to be far more advanced than in the region about Redvers, which is twenty miles to the north and west. Flax and barley are also raised in considerable quantities. A long stay was not made in this locality, but to all appearances, this township is quite similar to township 8, range 31, hereinafter described.—*R. C. Purser, D.L.S., 1911.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—Along the northern boundary the land is undulating prairie with numerous grassy ponds and gravelly ridges. The soil is a sandy loam of second- and third-class quality. The land along the eastern boundary is of the same description.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is open prairie. Jackson and Graham creeks traverse those parts of the township between sections 33 and 2, and 19 and 5, respectively, and contain good water. There is but little timber, and there are occasional marshes and stony places.—*F. W. Wilkins, D.L.S., 1881.*

This township may be reached by a trail which runs south from Sinclair, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway. The township is rolling prairie destitute of scrub or timber of any description. The soil generally is a black loam averaging in depth from six to eighteen inches with a clay subsoil. There are a few ridges which are inclined to be stony, but apparently these do not detract from the producing qualities of the soil, as I saw excellent wheat growing on land which was quite stony in places. There is sufficient hay for the settlers' requirements in the numerous small sloughs throughout the township. Jackson creek flows southerly through the centre of the township and Graham creek flows through the southwest corner. These creeks in dry seasons have no current, but consist of numerous apparently disconnected pools; the water is fresh and good and in sufficient quantities for the settlers' requirements. The principal fuel is wood and coal, which is brought in by the railway from outside points. There are no water-powers, stone-quarries nor minerals in the township. The climate is similar to that of the rest of Manitoba, and free from summer frosts. Wild ducks and prairie-chickens are moderately plentiful.—*W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1906.*

(*North outline.*)—This line crosses rolling land with many small grassy ponds. The soil is second-class.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 29—*Continued.*

(*East and south outlines*).—These lines cross a rolling prairie with a number of gravelly ridges, the summits of which are stony. The soil is rather light.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision*).—This township is open prairie. Two creeks traverse it from north to south. The soil is a clay loam with a clay subsoil about 6 inches deep generally, although in some sections it is much deeper. This township is better adapted to stock-raising than agriculture.—*F. W. Wilkins, D.L.S., 1881.*

This township may be reached by the Canadian Pacific railway, which runs through it from east to west. The surface is rolling and broken by a number of small sloughs and stony ridges, particularly in the westerly part. The easterly part of the township is much better and largely under cultivation, growing wheat of the best quality. A small stream runs through the township, which disappears beneath the surface in many places and reappears again in pools. The water in these pools is fresh and good, but in a very dry season would probably disappear. The settlers are principally engaged in grain growing, there not being sufficient hay to engage largely in dairying or cattle-raising. There is no wood in the township, but a few scattered clumps of willow grow around the sloughs. There are no stone-quarries, water-powers nor minerals. Good water may be obtained by digging to a depth of from ten to twelve feet. There are no summer frosts. Early vegetables do well and attain great perfection. Game, such as wild ducks and prairie-chickens, is moderately plentiful. Sinclair, a village of about one hundred inhabitants, is located in section 13. It has an elevator, three stores and a few other business places. Fuel and lumber for building purposes are brought in by the railway from outside points.—*W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1906.*

8. (*North and east outlines*).—These lines traverse a rolling prairie with many small grassy ponds. The soil is generally good throughout the township.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision*).—This township is open prairie. Two creeks traverse it from north to south. The soil is a clay loam with clay subsoil. The water is good everywhere and the pasturage excellent. The land is better adapted to stock-raising than to agriculture.—*F. W. Wilkins, D.L.S., 1881.*

This township is easily reached by a road which runs north from Sinclair, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway. The surface is rolling and greatly broken by small sloughs and hay marshes. The soil is black loam from four to eighteen inches in depth with clay and gravel subsoil. There is no timber or scrub of any description. The settlers are principally engaged in growing wheat, of which they produce large quantities of the best quality. The Canadian Pacific railway has recently constructed a line from Reston to Wolseley which runs through the northeast corner of this township. Sufficient hay is found in the numerous sloughs for all requirements of the settlers. A small stream flows through the easterly part of the township in a southerly direction. This stream at the time of survey was dry, except for a few pools which contained good fresh water. In a dry season these pools probably would disappear; but good water can be obtained in unlimited quantities at a depth of eight or ten feet. The settlers are largely dependent on the railway for their supply of fuel, which is brought in from outside points. There are no water-powers, stone-quarries nor minerals of any description. The climate is similar to that of the rest of Manitoba and free from summer frosts. Game, such as wild ducks and prairie-chickens, is moderately plentiful.—*W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1906.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 29—*Continued.*

- 9.** (*Outlines.*)—This township is generally rolling prairie with many gravelly ridges, the summits of which are stony. There are many small grassy ponds. The soil is of second-class quality.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie. The soil is sandy and gravelly on the hills, and blacker and more friable in the valleys. There are a few small bluffs of poplar along Pipestone creek. An abundance of hay and fresh water may be found.—*P. R. A. Belanger, D.L.S., 1881.*

This township is, for the most part, open, rolling prairie. The portion, sections 24, 25, 26, 34 and 35, through which Pipestone creek passes, is much more broken and is also dotted with bluffs of poplar and willow. Numerous sloughs occur all over the township, many of which were dry at the time of the survey. The soil is generally a black loam of from eight to fourteen inches in depth with a clay subsoil, though some of the sections in the western portion are quite stony. The crops were good, both wheat and oats apparently doing well on the cultivated portion. The Canadian Pacific railway crosses the township diagonally from southeast to northwest. The townsite of Ebor, in section 15, has been laid out and several buildings are in course of construction there, among others a large grain elevator. Both the Canadian Northern railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific railway have made surveys for railways westerly to Regina through the township, but the lines are not yet finally located. Pipestone creek averages about one chain in width, and two feet in depth, and has a current of about three miles per hour; the banks are high and the valley quite narrow, so that only a small portion would be inundated by the floods in the spring of the year. The water is fresh and of good quality, permanent and sufficient for all needs of the settlers. There are no stone-quarries, water-powers nor minerals of any kind in the township. Fuel is scarce and the settlers depend on the railway companies to bring them in wood and coal from outside points. The climate is similar to that of the rest of Manitoba and free from summer frosts. Prairie-chickens and wild ducks are numerous, and jackfish abound in Pipestone creek. Fruit, such as wild plums, saskatoon berries, raspberries, and cranberries, is very plentiful. Hay is found in sufficient quantities throughout the township for the requirements of the settlers.—*W. J. Deans, D.L.S., 1906.*

- 10.** (*North and east outlines.*)—This township is rolling prairie with many small ponds, gravelly ridges and bluffs of willow. The soil is third-class. Pipestone creek which passes through this township is about fifty feet wide; the quality of the water is excellent.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface of this township is undulating prairie, dotted with small bunches of poplar and shrubbery. It is traversed by Pipestone creek. The soil is generally a sandy loam without stones.—*P. R. A. Belanger, D.L.S., 1881.*

- 11.** (*East and south outlines.*)—The surface is rolling and in some places hilly prairie with bluffs of willow and poplar scrub. There is some very good grazing land. The soil is a sandy loam of first-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is chiefly rolling prairie with a small quantity of building timber in the various groves of poplar, though the wood is mostly suitable for fencing or fuel. The land is much broken by small marshes, containing good water. There are also some small streams of good fresh water, which probably become dry in summer. The marshes could be drained into the ravines through which these streams



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 29—*Concluded.*

run. The soil is a rich, clay loam mixed with limestone gravel on the ridges, and in many places scattered granite boulders, useful for building purposes. It is generally of first-class quality.—*E. C. Caddy, D.L.S., 1881.*

- (*North and east outlines.*)—The surface is rolling prairie, with many small  
**12.** grassy ponds. The soil is a sandy loam, mostly of first-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is of similar description to the preceding one.—*E. C. Caddy, D.L.S., 1881.*

- (*East outline.*)—The surface is rolling prairie, rather hilly in places.  
**13.** There are many small ponds. The soil is a sandy loam of first-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is well adapted to settlement, notwithstanding the scarcity of wood. Plenty of hay and grass may be found. The township is traversed by several coulées.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1880.*

- (*North and east outlines.*)—The surface is rolling prairie, with many small  
**14.** ponds. There are a few bluffs of poplar and scrub along the northern boundary. The soil throughout is a sandy loam of first- and second-class quality.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie with numerous hay marshes. In the northwestern quarter are a few bluffs of poplar and willow. Several ravines traverse the township. The soil is fair, but stony in places.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1880.*

- (*East and south outlines.*)—Along the eastern boundary the land is high,  
**15.** rolling prairie, and stony in places. The soil is a sandy loam of first- and second-class quality. Along the southern boundary the land is rolling with occasional clumps of willow and poplar. The soil is gravelly and stony.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1875.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie. A salty creek traverses the township. There are a few bluffs of poplar, willow and oak in the southern part. The soil is a sandy loam.—*J. Stewart, D.L.S., 1880.*

- (*North and east outlines.*)—This township is high undulating prairie with  
**16.** bluffs of poplar woods and scrub. The soil is sandy and is rated as second- to fourth-class. A creek runs through section 13; it is 150 feet below the prairie level; it contains good water, is two feet deep, and has a strong current. Along the river flat there are poplar woods, dense scrub and muskeg. *A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1875.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is level prairie, and is not attractive to settlement on account of the inferior and stony quality of the land. A creek, containing good water, crosses from west to east. There are a few bluffs of poplar and willow in the northeast portion.—*J. Stewart, D.L.S., 1880.*

## RANGE 30.

- (*South outline.*)—The soil along this line is rather light with gravelly ridges.  
**1.** About fifty per cent of it is suitable for farming; twenty per cent is stony and the remainder is suitable for pasture. Water is obtainable everywhere a few feet below the surface.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 30—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is a rolling prairie, the ridges of which are often gravelly and covered with loose surface stones. The soil is generally a good clay loam. The best land lies along Antler river which crosses the southern part of the township flowing easterly. A small amount of elm, cherry, maple and willow is found along its banks. Gainsborough creek crosses the northeast corner of the township. In general the township is well adapted to settlement. The water is all good and some of the elms are from twelve to fifteen inches in diameter.—*J. F. Garden, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*North outline.*)—The soil on the ridges is gravelly and stony. Twenty per cent of the surface is covered by ponds and hay lands. The ponds could easily be drained and made into good hay lands. The pasturage is good and there is an abundance of excellent water.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township consists of rolling prairie with low, gravelly ridges. Gainsborough creek runs in a southeasterly direction through the township. The best part of the township lies southwest of the creek where the land is dry, with but few marshes. The soil is clay loam of first-class quality. The northeast part is much broken by ridges and marshes and the soil is not of such good quality. The water is all fresh. The township is entirely devoid of timber.—*J. F. Garden, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South outline.*)—This boundary crosses an undulating prairie with sandy ridges. The soil of the prairie is a sandy loam.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is an open undulating prairie drained by Gainsborough creek. The timber which consists of clumps of poplar, interspersed with willow through the northern part, is too small yet to be of any value to settlers. A branch of the Canadian Pacific railway is located along the correction line at the south of this township.—*J. J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1881.*

(*North outline.*)—The country along this line is undulating prairie with gravelly ridges and a sandy loam soil. North of sections 32 and 33 there are a good many hay swamps.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is lightly timbered with second-growth poplar which is, at present, too small for fencing or building purposes. If it escapes the fire, however, it will become very valuable as there is no timber nearer than the Souris river. There are numerous muskegs in the township which supply an abundance of water the quality of which improves as one goes westward. The soil is fair, consisting of gravelly loam with granite boulders. Gainsborough creek flows southerly through the western tier of sections. When railways are constructed through this district it will become a desirable township for settlement.—*J. J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1881.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is an open rolling prairie with sloughs in the hollows, which occupy about one-fifteenth of the township. The soil is a clay loam from four to six inches in depth with a subsoil chiefly of clay but gravelly in places. There are also patches of stony land. The best part of the township for settlement is found in sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 21 and 22, where the soil is from six to ten inches deep. However, the country, being so much broken by marshes on which grass grows abundantly, is best suited to grazing. Good water is plentiful everywhere. Gainsborough creek runs through the western tier of sections and has abrupt banks and a broad, shallow valley. It might be utilized for power.—*F. W. Wilkins, D.T.S., 1881.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 30—*Continued.*

This township is open rolling prairie with many sloughs in the depressions,  
**6.** which occupy about one-twelfth of the surface. The soil is a shallow clay loam with a clay subsoil. The land is not suitable for agricultural purposes but is adapted to grazing as grass and water are abundant and of good quality. The nearest good timber may be obtained in the Pipestone valley which is about eighteen miles from the centre of this township. Graham creek enters the township in section 36 and flows south through a broad, shallow, stony valley from one to two miles in width, leaving the township in section 24. The land in this valley is practically useless on account of its stony nature.—*F. W. Wilkins, D.T.S., 1881.*

(*East outline.*)—This line crosses a rolling prairie with frequent small  
**7.** marshes.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South outline.*)—This line traverses a rolling prairie with gravelly ridges and occasional marshes, most of which could easily be drained. Bordering the creeks the land is very stony but generally the soil is fair, having a good clay subsoil. Approximately fifteen per cent of the township is stony and gravelly, twenty-five per cent is ponds and hay sloughs while the remainder is suitable for the growth of cereals.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is an open rolling prairie with sloughs in the depressions, which occupy about one-twelfth of the surface. The soil generally is a shallow clay loam supporting a good growth of grass. Gainsborough and Graham creeks water the township, flowing through valleys one to two miles wide with gently sloping sides. The land in these valleys is stony. Gainsborough creek expands into a lake in section 18. At the outlet of this lake a small amount of water-power could be developed. The nearest timber is eighteen miles distant.—*F. W. Wilkins, D.T.S., 1881.*

(*North outline.*)—This line runs over a rolling prairie with gravelly ridges  
**8.** and occasional marshes, most of which could be easily drained. The soil is of fair quality with a good clay subsoil. Jackson and Graham creeks flow south through the eastern part of this township. The land in the vicinity of these creeks is very stony. About fifteen per cent of the area of the township is stony and gravelly, twenty-five per cent is ponds and hay sloughs and the remainder is very fair land suitable for grain-growing.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1881.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is open rolling prairie very well watered by creeks which flow across the township in a general southerly direction. These creeks lie in broad, shallow valleys which vary in width from one-half to one and one-half miles. The soil is a shallow clay loam from four to six inches in depth with a clay and gravelly subsoil. The land may be rated as third- and fourth-class and is not good for agricultural purposes as it is shallow, stony and much broken by sloughs and marshes. It is, however, good grazing country as water and grass are plentiful. No rock outcrops were seen. Game, consisting of badgers, skunks and water-fowl, is abundant.—*F. W. Wilkins, D.T.S., 1881.*

(*East outline.*)—The country along this line is rolling prairie with frequent  
**9.** marshes.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is prairie land and contains many hay marshes. The soil is sandy and gravelly. Two streams flow through this township from north to south. The water is of excellent quality. The scarcity of wood and the poor soil are the great drawbacks to settlement.—*P. R. A. Belanger, D.L.S., 1881.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 30—*Continued.*

(*North and west outlines.*)—This township is rolling prairie land with many  
**10.** marshes, most of which could be easily drained. The soil is of fair quality, and has a good clay subsoil. The land in the vicinity of the creeks is somewhat stony, and that of the ridges is gravelly. Water is plentiful and of first-class quality. About fifteen per cent of the area of this township is stony and gravelly, twenty-five per cent ponds and hay sloughs, and the remainder very fair and suitable for grain-growing.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is generally open, undulating prairie with gravelly soil on the ridges. In the northwest quarter of the township the surface is level, with a good sandy loam soil. There are numerous marshes and hay sloughs. The township is well watered by Pipestone creek and two other small streams. The chief drawback to settlement is the scarcity of wood.—*P. R. A. Belanger, D.L.S., 1881.*

(*South outline.*)—The surface is rolling to undulating prairie, and has a good  
**11.** sandy loam soil. There are a few ponds scattered throughout the township. Pipestone creek flows in a southeasterly direction through section 1. Poplar and oak timber with scrub are found in the valley of this creek.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie, and has a rich, clay loam soil with limestone gravel and boulders. There is a strip of poplar and oak timber suitable for building purposes along the west side of Pipestone creek. To the west of this timber the land is fairly level and open, and contains many marshes. The eastern portion has considerable dead timber, both standing and fallen. The township is well watered by Pipestone creek and the marshes.—*E. C. Caddy, D.L.S., 1882.*

(*North outline.*)—The surface is rolling prairie with a few bluffs of poplar  
**12.** and many ponds. The soil is a sandy loam, and is excellent for grazing purposes.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—This line passes through rolling prairie with a few poplar bluffs towards the north. There are numerous marshes. The soil is clay loam with granite boulders.—*E. C. Caddy, D.L.S., 1881.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is chiefly rolling prairie with a rich clay loam soil mixed with limestone gravel and in many places with scattered granite boulders, which would be useful for building purposes. Parts of this township are interspersed with small marshes and ponds containing good water. Poplar and oak timber suitable for building purposes can be found in considerable quantities along the banks of Pipestone creek, which runs through the southwest corner of the township. On the west side of the township there is a large quantity of fallen and standing poplar timber. Among this dead timber there are a few scattered groves of green poplar suitable for fencing, and also a few trees that would be useful for building timber. The water of Pipestone creek is fresh and good, and flows with a strong current. In most places it runs through a wide flat with steep, high banks on either side. The marshes can generally be drained into the small ravines which run through many parts of the township. Good water can be had by digging in any part of the township.—*E. C. Caddy, D.L.S., 1882.*

This township is rolling land with numerous hay marshes. The soil is rich  
**13.** and fairly free from stones, especially in the southern portion. In section 6 there are numerous bluffs of willow and small poplar, suitable only for fuel



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 30—*Concluded.*

and fencing. The remainder of the township is destitute of timber. There is excellent grass in the marshes. The proposed line of the Canadian Pacific railway runs across the southwest corner of this township. Several ravines cross the southern half, affording good drainage. The land is very well suited for farming purposes.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1881.*

- (*North outline.*)—The surface is well watered by many small ponds. The  
**14.** land is good although somewhat gravelly in places, and would be excellent for grazing.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie with a few small bluffs of poplar and willow suitable for fencing in the northern and northwestern portions. There are many small hay marshes, nearly all of which could be easily drained. The land is good, the soil being a clay or clay loam with some stones and occasional high gravel spots. There is a luxuriant growth of excellent grass except on the highest hilltops.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1880.*

- (*South outline.*)—The surface is undulating, and the soil is generally of  
**15.** good quality. There is a fair amount of timber and a good supply of water.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil of this township is sandy loam. The surface is generally rolling and there are but few ponds. A creek containing strongly alkaline water flows in an easterly direction between banks of about twenty-five feet in height. There are a few bluffs of poplar and small oak in the northern portion of the township.—*J. Stewart, D.L.S., 1880.*

- (*North outline.*)—This line passes through undulating land. The soil is  
**16.** generally of good quality. Good water is plentiful, and there is a fair amount of timber.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is generally rolling prairie with a sandy loam soil. There are but few ponds. A creek with banks of about forty feet in height flows in an easterly direction through the south half of the township. The water of this creek is of spring origin. There are many bluffs of poplar and also a few small oak in the northwest quarter of the township.—*J. Stewart, D.L.S., 1880.*

## RANGE 31.

- (*South and east outlines.*)—The soil in this township is rather light with  
**1.** occasional gravelly ridges. About thirty per cent of the land is suitable for cultivation, twenty per cent is stony, five per cent is hay lands and the remainder is suitable for pasture. Water can be obtained everywhere a few feet below the surface.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—Approximately thirty per cent of the township is suitable for cultivation and the remainder would make fair pasturage. Surface stones are frequent and a great deal of land is gravelly, but there is very little of it that would not give two or three crops. Along the Antler, a beautiful river, free from alkali, there are some locations favourable for settlement as the land is dry. Wood is very scarce, but coal is found near here. The whole township is well watered.—*S. L. Brabazon, D.L.S., 1880.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 31—*Continued.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—The soil in this township is rather light with occasional gravelly ridges. About thirty per cent of the land is suitable for cultivation, fifteen per cent is stony, five per cent is hay land and the remainder is suitable for pasture. Good water can be obtained everywhere a few feet below the surface.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The land in this township is quite up to the average of that in the northwest; as seen by the fact that there are no two contiguous quarter-sections that would not make a good farm. The land is very level and almost devoid of timber, but coal is found nearby. This part of the country is likely to become an agricultural and stock-raising district.—*S. L. Brabazon, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—Along this line the country is slightly rolling prairie with gravelly ridges. The soil is a sandy loam.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South outline.*)—This outline crosses an undulating prairie with a sandy loam soil.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The land in this township is very fertile where dry, but lakes and swamps cover much of it. The soil is a black, sandy loam and is well suited for grazing purposes. There is a great scarcity of wood, although small willow brush grows everywhere. Water is plentiful throughout the township.—*H. Kerr, D.L.S., 1881.*

The township is a gently rolling prairie with a good soil, but stony in places. There are many dry sloughs which furnish excellent hay.—*T. D. Green, D.L.S., 1888.*

(*North outline.*)—The country along this line is undulating prairie with a fair, sandy loam soil which becomes poor and gravelly in sections 31 and 32.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—This line runs over a slightly undulating prairie with stony and gravelly ridges. The soil is sandy and of poor quality.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South outline.*)—Along this boundary the country is level and much broken by sloughs and ponds. The soil is third-class.—*H. Kerr, D.L.S., 1881.*

The country traversed by this line is rolling prairie with numerous dry sloughs and some hay sloughs in section 31. The soil is first-class, black loam and clay loam with a clay subsoil.—*T. D. Green, D.L.S., 1888.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This country is low and level and much broken by small lakes, sloughs, muskegs and swamps interspersed with willows. The soil is a rich, black, sandy loam. The land will not be suitable for agricultural purposes until drained, but is at present well adapted to grazing as grass is plentiful. The township is devoid of timber. Two sections in the northwest are crossed and well drained by Lightning creek. In the northwest part of the township there is much grey granite rock. Water is good and easily obtained.—*H. Kerr, D.L.S., 1881.*

This township consists of gently rolling prairie covered with a considerable amount of shrubbery. The soil is of excellent quality but is rather stony and gravelly in places, especially on the hills. Gainsborough creek flows near the eastern boundary.—*T. D. Green, D.L.S., 1888.*

(*East outline.*)—This line traverses a rolling prairie, the soil of which is poor, being a sandy loam with stony and gravelly ridges. Gainsborough creek crosses the line in section 36.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 31—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The land in this township is undulating to level. There is much muskeg and swamp through the central part and many small lakes on the eastern side. The soil is a fine, black, sandy loam, about one foot in depth, and if drained would make excellent farm land. Lightning creek flows through the township and drains the sections through which it passes and also the adjoining sections to a great extent. In some spots there are small limestone and grey granite stones scattered over the surface.—*H. Kerr, D.L.S., 1881.*

This township is not quite so undulating as those north and west of it, but it is broken by numerous hay marshes, ponds and sloughs. Gainsborough and Lightning creeks were dry in 1889 but, in moderately wet seasons there would be plenty of water. The abundance of hay throughout and the soil, being about equally divided between first- and second-class, makes the township valuable for general farming although the only available timber is fifteen miles distant.—*J. H. Brownlee, D.L.S., 1889.*

(*North outline.*)—The country along this line is undulating prairie with a  
**6.** few gravelly ridges in sections 31 and 32. The soil is a sandy loam and may be rated as second-class. Gainsborough creek crosses the line in section 36.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—This line runs over an undulating prairie. In sections 1, 24 and 25 the soil is gravelly and poor. In sections 12, 13 and 36 the soil is a sandy loam with stony and gravelly ridges.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is alternately level and undulating and is covered with small willows, small lakes and swamps. The soil is good, being a black, sandy loam about one foot in depth, with a subsoil of grey, sandy loam on the dry lands and a bluish clay near the lakes. The central part of the township is wet but is well adapted to grazing. Gainsborough and Lightning creeks flow southerly through the eastern and western tiers of sections respectively. The sections through which these creeks pass contain good farming land. The greater part of this township could easily and cheaply be drained into the creeks. The water, excepting that in the muskegs, is of very good quality.—*H. Kerr, D.L.S., 1881.*

This township is rolling prairie much broken by hay marshes, dry ponds, sloughs and ridges, running from north to south, which conduce to make this district unfit for agricultural purposes. It is well adapted to grazing as there is plenty of hay and water in Lightning and Gainsborough creeks even in dry seasons. The soil is mostly second-class although there is a considerable part of it first-class and a small portion third-class. The nearest timber to be had is fifteen miles distant.—*J. H. Brownlee, D.L.S., 1889.*

(*North outline.*)—The country along this boundary is rolling prairie broken  
**7.** by frequent small sloughs. The soil is mostly second-class. In sections 33 and 34 there is some first-class land.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East and south outlines.*)—The township is rolling prairie with gravelly ridges and is drained by Lightning creek, a tributary of Antler river. Along the banks of the creek the soil for five to twenty chains on either side is too stony for cultivation. In general the soil is of fair quality and depth and has a subsoil chiefly of good clay. In most places there are a good many ponds, most of which can easily be drained. The water throughout the district cannot be surpassed. Fifteen per cent of the land is stony and gravelly, twenty-five per cent ponds and hay swamps and the remainder very fair and suitable for grain-growing.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 31—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—Gainsborough creek flows through the eastern side of this township. In this district the land is very wet but generally good, although light and stony in places. The surface is badly broken by swamps and ponds and is therefore not a very desirable field for settlement. Some of the land however could be reclaimed and made quite valuable. There is a luxuriant growth of excellent cattle feed. Lightning creek flows through the western part of the township, towards which, on both sides, the land slopes gently for a considerable distance. West of this creek the land is dry and gravelly.—*S. L. Brabazon, D.L.S., 1882.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—The country along these lines is rolling prairie  
**8.** with gravelly ridges. The soil is, nearly everywhere, of fair quality and depth with a good, clay subsoil. The township is drained by Lightning creek, along the banks of which the soil for a distance of from five to twenty chains on either side is too stony for cultivation. In some places there are a good many ponds but most of these could easily be drained. Fifteen per cent of the land is stony and gravelly, twenty-five per cent is ponds and hay swamps and the remainder is very fair land, suitable for grain-growing.—*W Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The whole township may be considered as low, wet, stony land, which cannot be drained in any manner. The number of ponds and marshes crossed by the subdivision lines was 245. The township is totally unfit for any useful purpose.—*T. Green, D.L.S., 1881.*

This township is reached by graded roads from Redvers, Saskatchewan, which is a village of about 300 population on a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The land is rolling, open prairie with innumerable small sloughs, in which marsh hay of good quality is very plentiful. Wheat, flax and some oats are the principal crops. Early frosts are not feared so much as hailstorms during the summer. Firewood is obtained from Moose mountain which is about twenty miles or more to the west. There is a scarcity, particularly in Redvers, of drinking water; it is obtained from wells and not always with success, some having failed to get any after sinking to a depth of 120 feet or more. There are no stone-quarries, minerals nor water-powers. No game of any kind was noticed.—*R. C. Purser, D.L.S., 1911.*

(*North outline.*)—The country through which this line passes is rolling prairie  
**9.** with many sloughs in the eastern portion. The soil is of second-class quality. This line is crossed many times by a creek, along the banks of which the soil is somewhat stony.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South and east outlines.*)—The surface is rolling prairie and is drained by Gainsborough creek. From a distance of from five to twenty chains on either side of this creek the soil is too stony for cultivation. The quality of the water cannot be surpassed. The ridges are gravelly. The soil is almost everywhere of fair quality and depth, and the subsoil is generally of good clay. In some parts there are many ponds, but most of them can be easily drained. Fifteen per cent of the land is stony and gravelly, twenty-five per cent ponds and hay marshes and the remainder very fair land, suitable for grain-growing.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface of this township is slightly rolling. In every hollow there is a pond which is filled with water in the spring and early summer, and having no outlet, becomes a marsh of stagnant water. There is no wood within fifteen miles. On account of the very wet and stony nature of the soil, this township is totally unfit for agriculture or any other profitable purpose.—*T. Brien, D.L.S., 1881.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 31—*Continued.*

(*North outline.*)—The country is rolling prairie. The soil is sandy loam mixed with gravel in places. There are many ponds of water. The township as a whole is well adapted to farming or grazing purposes.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East and south outlines.*)—The surface is rolling prairie, and is drained by Gainsborough creek. For a distance of from five to twenty chains on either side of the creek the soil is too stony for cultivation. The quality of the water cannot be surpassed. The ridges are gravelly. The soil is almost everywhere of fair quality and depth, and the subsoil is generally of a good clay. In some parts there are many ponds, but most of them can be easily drained. Fifteen per cent of the land is stony and gravelly, twenty-five per cent ponds and hay marshes and the remainder very fair land, suitable for grain-growing.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is much broken by marshes and hay ponds, so that it is valueless for agricultural or any other purpose. The soil is generally stony with dry sand and gravel. In every depression there is a pond.—*T. Brien, D.L.S., 1881.*

This township is reached by a branch line of the Canadian Pacific railway, which runs northwesterly through sections 24, 23, 22, 27, 28, 29, 32 and 31. The soil is a sharp, gritty loam overlying a sandy clay subsoil, and is adapted to mixed farming. The surface of the land is open, rolling prairie where it has not been broken up and cultivated. Loose stone occurs in some parts, especially in the beds of some of the sloughs which are all dried up. Traces of alkali are found in the soil in the neighbourhood of the dried-up sloughs. Fresh water can be secured by digging wells and is the only source of supply but it is not very abundant. Good hay is harvested around the sloughs which are mostly situated in the central and southern parts of the township. No hay meadows of any size were found. No timber exists in this township. No water-powers, stone-quarries, nor traces of minerals were found. Fuel can be procured from Moose mountain, which lies southwest about thirty-five miles. In former years and at present some is procured from the valley of Pipestone creek, about fifteen miles to the east, although this source of supply is almost finished. Coal, no doubt, will shortly be supplied from some of the stations along the railway. The only existing game consists of prairie-chickens and some sandhill cranes, both of which are scarce. An old cart trail, formerly known as the Winnipeg trail, crosses sections 6, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. Where it is not ploughed up it is in good condition. A trail also follows along the route of the railway. Several less-travelled trails lead northerly and easterly out of this township to some of the towns on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. The climate is good. No summer frosts were reported by the settlers.—*L. T. Bray, D.L.S., 1905.*

(*North outline.*)—The country is rolling prairie with numerous hay marshes.  
**11.** The soil is a clay loam, somewhat stony in places. There is no wood in this township but it can be easily obtained from the township adjoining on the north. The land is suitable for settlement.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—The country is rolling prairie, and is well watered. There is some poplar and dense scrub. The soil is of first-class quality and the country is on the whole well adapted to either farming or grazing purposes.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South outline.*)—The country is rolling prairie with a sandy loam soil, somewhat gravelly in places. There are numerous ponds of water. The land is well adapted to either farming or grazing purposes.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 31—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie with numerous marshes and a few stony spots. It is entirely destitute of wood, which, however, may be obtained in a limited quantity along Pipestone creek in the township adjoining on the north. The marshes yield luxuriant grass and many of them hold water all summer. There are few indications of alkali. The soil is of first-class quality and the township is near the Canadian Pacific railway.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1881.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—The country is rolling prairie and is well watered.

- 12.** There is some poplar and dense scrub. The soil is first-class and is well adapted to either farming or grazing purposes.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is not generally well adapted to settlement. The northern portion is almost inundated with sloughs, lakes and ponds. The central portion from the northwest to the southeast corner is broken by Pipestone creek, the banks of which are about one hundred feet high. The southwest portion of the township is first-class arable land. There is an abundance of timber, chiefly small poplar, but there is sufficient good poplar for building purposes to supply several townships. The soil is generally a good, rich, black loam with a clay subsoil and yields a rank growth of vegetation. Sections 15, 11 and 12 are timber lots.—*J. J. Dalton, D.L.S., 1882.*

(*North outline.*)—The country is undulating prairie. The soil is a black, friable loam. A ridge of heavy timber runs diagonally through the township, and is broken in places by pond holes. The timber is suitable for fencing, building and other purposes.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—The country is rolling prairie and is well watered. There is some poplar and dense scrub. The soil is of first-class quality and is suitable for either farming or grazing purposes.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The country is undulating prairie. The soil is a black, friable loam. Running diagonally through this township there is a heavily timbered ridge, broken in places by pond holes. There is plenty of timber, suitable for fencing, building and other purposes, on this ridge.—*F. W. Armstrong, D.L.S. 1880.*

(*North outline.*)—The country is rolling prairie and is partially covered in some sections with poplar and scrub. The soil is a sandy loam. This township is exceedingly well adapted to grazing purposes.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—The land is rolling prairie and is well watered. There is some poplar and dense scrub. The soil is first-class and is excellent for either farming or grazing purposes.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie, the portion to the south and east of the trail being comparatively open. The north and west parts are dotted over with clumps of poplar, varying in size and quality. The creeks together with a few pond holes afford plenty of good water. The soil is a friable, black loam with a bluish-white clay subsoil.—*F. W. Armstrong, D.L.S., 1881.*

(*East outline.*)—The country is undulating. The soil is generally of good quality. The water is good and there is a fair amount of timber.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

- 15.**



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 31—*Concluded.*

(*South outline.*)—The land is rolling prairie and is partially covered with poplar and scrub. The soil is sandy loam. The country is exceedingly well adapted to grazing.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*West outline.*)—The country is prairie and partially covered with poplar and scrub. The soil is gravelly and of second-class quality.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil in this township is generally light and gravelly and in some places stony. No fixed rock appears. There is considerable scrub and poplar, but no timber of sufficient size or quantity for lumbering. A good deal of the surface is covered with marshes and is quite unfit for cultivation. Portions of the township are quite rolling. The township as a whole is second-class.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*North outline.*)—The eastern half is open, rolling prairie, while the western  
**16.** half is level prairie with poplar and willow scrub, and some heavy poplar in section 31. The soil is of first-class quality. Section 32 has a rich, black loam soil.—*A. L. Russell, D.L.S., 1876.*

(*East outline.*)—The land is undulating and the soil is generally of good quality. There is a fair amount of timber, and the water is good.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South outline.*)—The country is prairie with a good deal of scrub. There is some poplar in section 1 and some underbrush in section 3'. The soil is gravelly and of second-class quality, section 6 being somewhat stony.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—A large amount of scrub and small poplar cover the surface. No large timber except some dead poplar was met with. There are many marshes and small ponds and also a few creeks. The soil is somewhat sandy with considerable gravel in places. The general surface is quite flat and free from hills of large size.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1880.*

## RANGE 32.

(*South outline.*)—About thirty per cent of the land in this township is  
**1.** suitable for cultivation, twenty per cent is stony and about five per cent is hay land. The remainder is suitable for pasturage. The soil is rather light with some gravelly ridges. Water can be found at any place a few feet below the surface.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—In this township there is considerable sand and gravel and quite a percentage of the surface is stony. The herbage is very scanty on some tracts, so probably not more than thirty per cent of the whole area is suitable for agriculture. An immense number of buffalo skeletons whiten the prairies.—*S. L. Brabazon, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*North outline.*)—The country traversed by this line has a light soil with  
**2.** gravelly ridges. About thirty per cent of the land is suitable for cultivation, fifteen per cent is stony, five per cent is hay land, and the remainder is suitable for pasturage. Good water can be obtained a few feet below the surface.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*South outline.*)—Along this outline the country is prairie, sections 1 and 2 are level and the rest mostly rolling. The soil is of poor quality, there being considerable sand, gravel and stones.—*S. L. Brabazon, D.L.S., 1880.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 32—*Continued.*

(*Subdivision.*)—About fifty-five per cent of this township is suitable for agricultural purposes, there being at present some excellent farms. Antler river flows through this township in a southerly direction. There were some evidences of the presence of a few beavers. Large herds of antelope, an occasional elk and a few jumping deer were seen. There are some large sand plains in this district.—*S. L. Brabazon, D.L.S., 1880.*

**3.** (*South outline.*)—This line crosses a fairly level prairie of poor, gravelly soil. It is watered by the Antler river.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is an undulating prairie with numerous small lakes and ponds which could be drained at a very small cost. Where dry, the soil is of very good quality. No timber is found in this district, the only wood being some small poplars growing along the creeks. There is a bountiful growth of grass. The water throughout is excellent and the summer climate is delightful and healthful.—*H. Kerr, D.L.S., 1881.*

This township is well adapted to mixed farming as it has good soil, excellent pasturage and is well watered by Lightning creek and its tributaries, and by Antler river which flows along the southern outline.—*T. D. Green, D.L.S., 1888.*

**4.** (*North outline.*)—This line runs over an undulating prairie with poor, gravelly soil.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is low and level and is much broken by small lakes, sloughs and swamps. Small willows grow everywhere. Limestone and granite boulders are scattered throughout the township. The soil is a black, sandy loam with a grey, sand bottom on the higher land and clay bottom near the lakes. The water in the township is of good quality.—*H. Kerr, D.L.S., 1881.*

This township is a gently undulating prairie with much hay land in the dry sloughs. Lightning creek traverses the southeastern part but has water only in pools during the dry season. The eastern part of the township is gravelly and stony.—*T. D. Green, D.L.S., 1880.*

**5.** This township is very heavy, rolling prairie, much broken by hay meadows, ponds and marshes; in the meadows there is an abundant growth of hay. There was no water in 1889, but in a moderately wet season there would be plenty. The soil is mostly second-class. The township is well adapted to grazing both sheep and cattle, but the entire absence of timber and its broken nature render it undesirable for general settlement.—*J. H. Brownlee, D.L.S., 1889.*

**6.** (*North outline.*)—This line traverses a rolling prairie with stony ridges and grassy ponds. The soil is poor and gravelly.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is low, level land with numerous marshes, small lakes and much muskeg. The soil is a black, sandy loam with a grey sandy loam subsoil on the dry land, and a clay subsoil near the lakes. The surface boulders would be useful to the settlers. The water is good. There is good hay in the swamps.—*H. Kerr, D.L.S., 1881.*

This township is rolling prairie much broken by marshes, dry ponds and sloughs and crossed by ridges, which rise considerably above the mean level of the prairie. The land is not well suited for agricultural purposes. It is, however, well adapted to grazing, but there is no timber to provide shelter for cattle.—*J. H. Brownlee, D.L.S., 1889.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 32—*Continued.*

- 7.** (*North and east outlines.*)—This line traverses rolling prairie with frequent ponds.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South outline.*)—The land along this line is rolling prairie drained by branches of Antler river. Near the banks of the creeks the land is stony. The water is first-class and the soil is fair in quality and depth with a good clay subsoil. Ponds are numerous but could easily be drained. Fifteen per cent of the land is stony, twenty-five per cent is covered with ponds and hay swamps and the remainder is very fair land suitable for cultivation.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is much broken by water. The surface is rolling and crossed by high ridges, on the tops of which water holes and sloughs are numerous. The soil is rich and there is a heavy growth of grass, but the absence of wood and the water-broken surface are the great drawbacks to settlement.—*S. L. Brabazon, D.L.S., 1882.*

- 8.** (*North outline.*)—This line traverses a rolling prairie with numerous marshes and ponds, most of which could easily be drained.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1882.*

(*East and south outlines.*)—The land along these lines is rolling prairie with frequent ponds.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is not well adapted to settlement on account of the total absence of timber and because a great portion is covered with marshes and sloughs. Generally, where the land is dry it is good, bearing heavy crops of excellent grass. A great part of the township might be drained at small expense.—*J. J. Dalton, D.T.S., 1882.*

- 9.** (*North and west outlines.*)—The land is rolling prairie with numerous ponds and marshes.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—This line passes through rolling prairie with a few grass ponds. The soil is stony and gravelly on the ridges.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—Water, stones and gravel make this township useless. Even if the water should dry up, the soil is so inferior that the land would be valueless.—*T. Brien, D.L.S., 1881.*

- 10.** (*North outline.*)—The land in this township is rolling prairie with numerous marshes and ponds, many of which can easily be drained. In the vicinity of the creeks the soil is stony. Fifteen per cent of the land is stony, twenty-five per cent ponds and hay swamps, and the remainder is very fair land, suitable for cultivation.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1882.*

(*East outline.*)—The land is rolling prairie with numerous ponds and marshes.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The land in this township has been rated as fourth-class, the soil being dry, sandy and very stony. Its general aspect is alternating high and low land. Some small patches of hay of average quality can be found here and there, but not in sufficient areas to be of any use for colonization purposes.—*T. Brien, D.L.S., 1881.*

This township can be reached by a branch line of the Canadian Pacific railway, which crosses through sections 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, and 31. The soil is a good, deep loam overlying a sort of cemented clay and gravel. It is adapted to mixed farming.

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 32—*Continued.*

The surface is open, rolling prairie where it has not been broken up and cultivated. Loose stones occur in the beds of some of the dried-up sloughs in various parts of the township. Fresh water can be procured by digging wells and is the only source of supply. Good hay is harvested out of the sloughs which are found mostly in the central and southern parts of the township. No timber exists in this township, and no water-powers, stone-quarries, nor traces of minerals were found. Wood can be procured for fuel from Moose mountain which lies about twenty-five miles to the west. Coal can be obtained at Moosomin, in township 13, range 31. The only game seen was prairie-chickens and sandhill cranes, the latter seeming fairly plentiful. The climate is about the average for this district. No summer frosts were reported by the settlers. An old cart trail, known as the Winnipeg trail, crosses the southeast quarter of section 1. This trail is in good condition. A trail also follows along the route of the railway. Several smaller trails lead northerly out of this township to Moosomin and other towns on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. This and the township east of it are being rapidly settled by industrious farmers and, though the land has but recently been broken up, good crops of both wheat and oats were harvested in some places.—*L. T. Bray, D.L.S., 1905.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—The land in this township is gently rolling prairie with the exception of the northeast corner which is rather marshy. Through-  
**11.** out the whole township there are many marshes, most of them being water-courses. The soil is a rich, black clay loam. There is no timber. Little Pipestone creek flows in a northeasterly direction through the northwest quarter of the township and sometimes overflows its banks.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South outline.*)—The land is rolling prairie. The soil is sandy loam, and is somewhat gravelly in places. There are frequent ponds of water. The township is excellent for either farming or grazing purposes.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The land in this township is gently rolling prairie, and is almost destitute of timber. The northeast portion is low and marshy. There are numerous marshes scattered throughout the township, and also many marshy watercourses. The soil is excellent, the grass luxuriant, and the water good. This township is a fair one for settlement. Its great drawback is the scarcity of wood.—*J. Doupe, D.L.S., 1881.*

(*North outline.*)—The land along this line is rolling prairie with bluffs of  
**12.** poplar and dense scrub. It is good farming land and contains numerous ponds of water.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—The land is rolling prairie with numerous ponds of water. It is drained by Pipestone creek and its branches.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil is a light sandy loam, somewhat gravelly in places, with a sandy subsoil. The surface is rolling and well watered by running streams and small lakes. The township contains some excellent hay meadows, and is well adapted to farming purposes. Poplar, suitable only for fuel, is found in the northeastern part and also along the banks of a creek which flows through the northern portion of this township.—*J. J. Francis, D.L.S., 1882.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—This township is broken by the valley of Pipestone  
**13.** creek, the banks of which are 150 feet high and very steep. The land to the northeast of the valley is slightly rolling and the soil is dark in colour, but shallow. To the southwest the soil is a black, friable loam. The northerly and easterly



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 32—*Concluded.*

portions are covered with clumps of poplar. The southeast corner contains a thick growth of timber of varying size.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is divided into two parts by the valley of Pipestone creek, the banks of which are very steep and 150 feet high. To the northeast of the valley the land is slightly rolling and the soil very light. To the southwest the land is flat and the soil is a dark, friable loam. The northerly and easterly portions are covered with clumps of poplar. The southeast corner is covered with a thick growth of timber of varying size.—*F. W. Armstrong, D.L.S., 1881.*

- (*North outline.*)—The land in this township is rolling prairie and has a sandy loam soil. It is covered in some parts with poplar and scrub, and is exceedingly well adapted to grazing.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—This township is rolling prairie land, somewhat broken by sloughs and small lakes. The soil is a black, friable loam. A ridge of heavy timber runs through the township. There are plenty of good hay marshes.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The soil is a black, friable loam. The same ridge that runs through township 13 of the range to the east runs through this township. There are some excellent hay marshes. The surface is rolling and broken by sloughs and small lakes. There is no scarcity of building, fencing material or fuel, though for the former the size is small.—*F. W. Armstrong, D.L.S., 1881.*

- (*South outline.*)—This township is rolling prairie and has a sandy loam soil. It is exceedingly well adapted to grazing. The surface is partially covered with poplar and scrub.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—Nearly half of this township is covered with poplar scrub and small timber. The remainder is nearly all occupied by marshes and ponds which form excellent feeding grounds for cattle during the winter season. The soil is generally gravelly and rather light. The township is too wet to interest the settler.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1881.*

- (*North outline.*)—The surface is rolling and covered with poplar and willow scrub interspersed with patches of larger poplar and open prairie. The soil is of good quality.—*A. L. Russell, D.L.S., 1876.*

(*Subdivision.*)—A very considerable area of this township is covered with poplar and other scrub with young second-growth poplar timber. Generally the trees are too small for most purposes of the settler. In places scattered older trees are seen that may be used for building. Marshes and low, wet places abound. A small lake extends into the township on its westerly side. The soil is generally light and gravelly. The township is not adapted to settlement.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1881.*

## RANGE 33.

- (*North outline.*)—This line traverses an undulating prairie which is second-class agricultural land with a fair, sandy loam soil.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—The country along this line is second-class agricultural land consisting of rolling prairie with many small hay swamps.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 33—*Continued.*

(*South outline.*)—This line runs over bare prairie with many hay sloughs, all of which could easily be drained. A cheap and convenient supply of lignite furnishes fuel.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is high rolling prairie with comparatively few muskegs. The soil is light and gravelly in some places and might be generally classified as second-class for grazing and agricultural purposes. The trail of the boundary commission passes through the township in a westerly direction. This district has a sufficient supply of good water but is entirely destitute of timber.—*J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1881.*

**2.** (*North outline.*)—This line traverses a bare prairie with hay sloughs, all of which can easily be drained. There is a plentiful supply of water and a cheap and convenient supply of lignite furnishes fuel.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—This outline crosses a rolling prairie the soil of which is a light sand forming good pasture land. Good water is obtained at a depth of a few feet.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The land in this township is for the most part undulating prairie containing very few muskegs. The soil is a light, gravelly loam in many places and can only be rated as second-class. A branch of the Canadian Pacific railway is located along its northern boundary. The township is entirely destitute of timber, except a very small quantity along the Antler river, which flows along the northern outline of section 36. The water in the muskegs is of good quality and has no perceptible taste of alkali.—*J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1881.*

**3.** (*East outline.*)—This line runs over level prairie with a fair sandy loam soil. Antler river crosses the line in section 12.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South outline.*)—The country along this line might be rated as third-class agricultural land as it is undulating prairie with a poor sandy soil.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The country here is more level and drier than in any of the townships north of it, but the soil is sandy and of inferior quality. Antler river crosses the township in a southeasterly direction.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1881.*

**4.** (*North outline.*)—The country along this line is rolling prairie with some gravelly ridges in section 31. The soil is a fair sandy loam.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—This line traverses a gently undulating prairie of second-class agricultural land. In sections 36 and 1 the soil is a light sand while in sections 24, 13 and 12 it is gravelly.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is a somewhat broken, rolling prairie with a soil of inferior quality and stony in many places. It is entirely devoid of timber, the nearest to be found being in the valley of the Souris river. Antler river, a stream of good fresh water, crosses the southwest corner of the township.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1881.*

**5.** (*North outline.*)—This line runs over a rolling prairie with many ponds and marshes. The district is entirely devoid of timber. Antler river, a stream of good fresh water, runs near the western boundary of the township.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1881.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 33—*Continued.*

(*East outline.*)—The country along this line is rolling prairie with some stony ridges. It might be rated as second-class land for agricultural purposes.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie with some stony and gravelly ridges and a sandy loam soil. Antler river, a stream of good fresh water, crosses the western boundary several times. The township is entirely devoid of timber.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1881.*

6. (*North outline.*)—The country along this line is rolling prairie with some stony ridges and grassy ponds. The soil is sandy and may be rated as second-class agricultural land.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—This outline crosses a rolling prairie with stony ridges. The soil is a fair sandy loam but it supports no growth of timber.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is rolling prairie with many ponds and swamps. No timber was found in this district. The Antler river flows in a southwesterly direction through the township entering on the north in section 34 and flowing out across the west outline of section 7.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1881.*

7. (*North outline.*)—The country along this line is rolling prairie of inferior soil and broken by a few ponds. There is little or no timber.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—This line traverses a bare prairie with many hay sloughs, most of which could be very easily drained. There is an abundance of good water. A cheap and convenient supply of lignite furnishes fuel.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South outline.*)—This boundary runs over a rolling prairie, somewhat stony, with gravel ridges and hay swamps. Antler river runs through section 2. The land is fairly well adapted to agriculture.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie with soil of inferior quality and broken by numerous ponds. Antler river, a stream of good fresh water, traverses the township from north to south through the eastern tier of sections. The land is devoid of timber.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1881.*

8. (*North and east outlines.*)—These lines traverse a rolling prairie the soil of which is a good clay of fair depth. There is however a narrow margin of stony land along the banks of the Antler river. In some parts there are many ponds. The water throughout the district is excellent.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie with gravel ridges. The soil is quite sandy, very stony in places, shallow and of inferior quality. Many small ponds exist and are usually from two to four feet deep. The Antler river traverses this township flowing in a southerly direction. It has a strong current and contains good drinking water.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1881.*

9. (*North outline.*)—The country along this line is rolling prairie which is much broken by marshes. The soil on the hills is gravelly, but in the valleys it is generally a sandy loam. There is an abundance of hay and water.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—The soil is of good quality and depth with a good clay subsoil. Some of the ridges are gravelly. There is good water in abundance. The numerous

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 33—*Continued.*

ponds can be easily drained. Of the land, fifteen per cent is stony and gravelly, twenty-five per cent ponds and hay swamps, and the remainder very fair land suitable for grain-growing.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The country is undulating and the soil is of inferior quality. A number of deep marshes are found. There is less rocky land than in townships 9 and 10, ranges 29 and 30. The prominences are of gravelly sand while the hollows have a sandy loam soil. No wood suitable for fuel is found, but it can be easily obtained from Moose mountain, a few miles to the west. A small stream, measuring about fifteen feet in width and two feet in depth and containing excellent water, crosses the township.—*P. R. A. Belanger, D.L.S., 1881.*

(*North and east outlines.*)—The surface is generally rolling prairie. Near **10.** the creeks the land is so stony that it cannot be easily cultivated. There is good water in abundance. Some ridges are gravelly. The soil is of good quality and depth, and has a good clay subsoil. The numerous ponds can be easily drained. Fifteen per cent of the land is stony and gravelly, twenty-five per cent ponds and hay swamps, and the remainder very fair land, suitable for grain-growing.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface is rolling prairie. There are many sloughs and ponds, but it would be easy to drain the land through the many slough creeks. The township is well adapted to grazing.—*J. J. Dalton, D.T.S., 1882.*

(*North outline.*)—The surface is rolling prairie. There is plenty of good **11.** water. In the northwest part of the township some poplar was found.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—This line passes through rolling prairie. The soil is a sandy loam. There are some bluffs of poplar. The land is well adapted to both farming and grazing.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South outline.*)—The land is undulating and hilly prairie, and is well adapted to grazing.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is well adapted to settlement. The land is excellent, and there is a good supply of poplar and plenty of good, fresh spring water. Vegetation is abundant. The northern portion can be easily drained into Little Pipestone creek. The timber is small poplar, scarcely suitable for anything but fuel. It is found principally in the northwestern part of the township.—*J. J. Dalton, D.T.S., 1882.*

(*North outline.*)—The land is undulating and hilly prairie, and is well **12.** suited for grazing purposes.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—This line passes through rolling prairie. The soil is a sandy loam with some stony and gravelly hills and ridges. There are frequent ponds of water. The land is fair for either farming or grazing.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is composed of good farming land, and is especially well adapted to grazing. There is an abundance of hay and water. The water in the numerous marshes is fresh and of good quality. Some *brulé* is found in the southwest portion of the township.—*J. J. Francis, D.L.S., 1882.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 33—*Continued.*

- (*North outline.*)—The surface is generally rolling prairie, a part of it being  
**13.** somewhat broken and hilly. The soil is a sandy loam with a clay subsoil.

There is plenty of good water. The land is well adapted to agricultural or grazing purposes.—*J. J. Francis, D.L.S., 1882.*

(*East outline.*)—The land along this line is undulating and hilly prairie, and is well adapted to grazing purposes. The soil is a light sandy loam. Throughout the northern sections in the vicinity of Pipestone creek there is considerable poplar and thick scrub.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is composed chiefly of rolling land. The soil is a sandy loam of a depth of about eight inches with a light clay subsoil. There are a great many sloughs and small lakes, the water of most of them being pure. They can easily be drained. Pipestone creek passes through the northern part of the township. Along its banks there is some very good poplar, also some wild currants, hops and nuts.—*J. J. Francis, D.L.S., 1882.*

- (*North outline.*)—This line passes through rolling prairie with a sandy loam  
**14.** soil. The land is partially covered with poplar and scrub, and is exceedingly well adapted to grazing.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—In the southern part the country is hilly and broken. Pipestone creek runs in close proximity to the east boundary of section 1, and farther north a small tributary crosses the east outline of the township. In the northern sections the country is rolling to level prairie. The township is well adapted to grazing.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The surface of this township is generally hilly with many swamps and sloughs in the hollows. The soil is a good sand with a clay subsoil. There is considerable stone. The timber is of no value except for firewood.—*Staunton and Jones, D.L.S., 1881.*

- (*North outline.*)—The land is rolling prairie with a light and gravelly soil.  
**15.** There are many marshes. The country is adapted to grazing.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1881.*

(*East outline.*)—This line passes through rolling land with a sandy loam soil. The surface is partially covered with thick poplar and scrub. The country is well suited for farming.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South outline.*)—The country along this line is rolling prairie with a sandy loam soil. The land is partially covered with poplar and scrub, and is exceedingly well adapted to grazing purposes.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*West outline.*)—The surface is rolling prairie with occasional ridges. Some willow scrub and poplar are found. The soil is a sandy loam, and is very suitable for grazing.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The township is nearly all prairie, there being only a very small amount of scrub and small poplar. A few marshes are found. The surface is quite rolling, some of the elevations rising into conspicuous hills for this district. No fixed rock was seen. The soil is somewhat sandy. This is the most eligible township for settlement in this locality owing to its comparative freedom from ponds, marshes and scrub.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1881.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 33—*Concluded.*

(*North outline.*)—The land along this line is rolling prairie with a light and  
**16.** gravelly soil. There are many marshes. The country is well adapted to grazing purposes.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1881.*

(*East outline.*)—The land is rolling and very suitable for agricultural purposes. It is partially covered with thick poplar scrub. The soil is a sandy loam.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*West outline.*)—The surface is rolling and is covered with poplar, and willow and poplar scrub. The land is well adapted to agriculture.—*A. L. Russell, D.L.S., 1876.*

(*Subdivision.*)—A large portion of this township is covered with scrub and second-growth poplar, the timber being generally too small for any useful purpose. Many marshes are found. A small lake is situated along the east boundary. The main road from Fort Ellice, in township 16, range 28, crosses the centre of this township. The soil is generally light and gravelly. No fixed rock appears. No hills or elevations of any consequence are found.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1881.*

## RANGE 34.

(*North outline.*)—The country along this line is undulating prairie with a  
**1.** few gravelly hills occurring where the Souris river crosses in section 32. The soil is a fair sandy loam.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—This line traverses an undulating prairie with very little scrub. The land is fair for agricultural purposes, the soil being a sandy loam.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South outline.*)—Along this boundary the land is undulating with a few sloughs. Section 3 is somewhat broken on account of the Souris river running through it. The banks of the river are thickly wooded with elms and brush. The district has fair agricultural land.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1881.*

(*West outline.*)—The surface is generally rolling prairie, somewhat broken in places. The Souris river runs in a southerly direction through sections 31 and 30. The land is fairly well adapted to agriculture.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1881.*

(*Subdivision.*)—In this township the greater portion of the land is rolling prairie with a light, gravelly loam soil of second-class quality. Souris river, the water of which is of much better quality than that of the Pembina or Assiniboine, traverses the entire length of the township in a southeasterly direction. The banks of the Souris are fringed by a belt of timber consisting of elm, ash, oak and maple; some of the oak and maple are upwards of twenty inches in diameter. The timber will be required to supply the needs of the settlers.—*J. McArthur, D.L.S., 1882.*

(*North outline.*)—This line crosses a slightly undulating prairie. The soil  
**2.** is a poor sand and only of third-class quality for agriculture.—*M. Hart, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is chiefly high, rolling prairie, the soil of which is of second-class quality. The Souris river flows in a southeasterly direction through sections 20, 17, 16, 9, 4, and 5; it is of a uniform width of one chain and is navigable for canoes and flat bottomed boats in the early part of the summer, but owing to the strength of the current it would be difficult to ascend the stream. Along the banks of the river there lies a belt of timber consisting of elm, ash, oak and maple of



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 34—*Continued.*

sufficient size for building purposes, but the supply is very limited and would only suffice for the wants of the settlers who may occupy the sections upon which it grows. When the railroads now in contemplation have been constructed it will be a very desirable locality for settlement.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1881.*

- 3.** The country here is far more level and drier than in any of the surrounding townships, but the soil is sandy and of inferior quality.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1881.*

**4.** The country is rolling prairie, somewhat broken by numerous ponds and marshes. The soil is sandy and of inferior quality and in many parts it is very stony. The Antler river, a stream of good fresh water, flows through the central part of the township. Towards the south its banks become high and steep in places. A tributary flows from the west into it about the centre of the township; this stream is much smaller. There is no timber whatever.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1881.*

- 5.** (*East outline.*)—The country along this outline is rolling prairie with a sandy loam soil and is utterly devoid of timber.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1891.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie broken by many ponds which are usually from two to four feet in depth. The soil is shallow and of inferior quality, it being quite sandy with many gravelly ridges and stony in places.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1881.*

**6.** This township is rolling prairie with gravel ridges. The soil is quite sandy and very stony in places. It is shallow and of inferior quality. There are many ponds but no growth of timber whatever. The Antler river traverses the southeastern corner of the township.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1880.*

- 7.** (*North outline.*)—The country along this line is second-class agricultural land consisting of rolling prairie with many grassy swamps.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*South outline.*)—This outline runs over a rolling prairie of fair soil dotted with numerous ponds which could not be easily drained. Fifteen per cent of the land is stony, twenty-five per cent is ponds and swamps and the remainder is very fair land suitable for grain-growing.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*West outline.*)—The country is rolling prairie with some gravel ridges and a few patches of stony ground. Numerous grassy swamps are found. The land is not well adapted to agriculture.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The country here is totally destitute of timber, the nearest to be found being on the slopes of Moose mountain. The soil is shallow and of inferior quality, being sandy with gravel ridges and very stony in places. There are many small ponds which vary from two to four feet in depth.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1881.*

**8.** (*North outline.*)—This line traverses a rolling prairie with a few ponds scattered throughout; these could not easily be drained. About fifteen per cent of the land is stony and gravelly, twenty-five per cent is ponds and hay swamps and the remainder is excellent land suitable for grain-growing, especially near the west outline.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 34—*Continued.*

(*South outline.*)—The country along this line is sandy with gravel ridges and is very stony in places. There are numerous small ponds. There is no timber in this locality.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This part of the country is totally destitute of timber, the nearest available being on the slope of Moose mountain. The soil is quite sandy, shallow and of inferior quality. There are a number of gravel ridges and very stony areas. The ponds, which are numerous, have a depth of from two to four feet.—*G. B. Abrey, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*North outline.*)—This township contains only twelve sections. The surface  
**9.** is undulating prairie, somewhat broken by hay marshes and ponds. The soil is sandy. There is an abundance of water, and timber can be procured from Moose mountain, which is situated a few miles to the west.—*J. L. P. O'Hanly, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—The surface is undulating, and much of the land is sandy and gravelly. There are many ponds and considerable marsh.—*P. R. A. Belanger, D.L.S., 1881.*

(*West outline.*)—This line passes through rolling prairie with a few ridges. The land is stony, and has recently been burned over. The soil is a sandy loam. There are a few ponds of good water. For agricultural purposes the land is second-class.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is undulating prairie. The soil is sandy and of inferior quality. Many marshes which are well suited for the growing of hay are found. There is no wood. A stream of fresh water crosses the township in a southerly direction.—*P. R. A. Belanger, D.L.S., 1881.*

(*North outline.*)—The surface is rolling prairie. About fifteen per cent of  
**10.** the land is stony or gravelly, twenty-five per cent is ponds or hay swamps, and the remainder is good soil, suitable for grain-growing. The water is of good quality.—*W. Pearce, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—This line passes through rolling prairie. The soil is of good depth with a subsoil of clay. There is plenty of good water.—*J. J. Dalton, D.T.S., 1882.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie with many swamps and marshes, and is totally unfit for settlement. An abundance of rank grass is found. There is no timber.—*J. J. Dalton, D.T.S., 1882.*

(*East outline.*)—The surface is generally rolling prairie with considerable  
**11.** scrub and some willow marshes. There is about eight inches of alluvial soil and the subsoil is clay.—*J. J. Dalton, D.T.S., 1882.*

(*South outline.*)—This line passes through rolling prairie with a sandy loam soil. The land is fair for agriculture.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*Subdivision.*)—The country is rolling prairie with many marshes, swamps and gravel ridges. The township is not well adapted to settlement, there being very little agricultural land.—*J. J. Dalton, D.T.S., 1882.*

(*East outline.*)—The land is rolling prairie and is well suited to grazing.  
**12.** The soil is a sandy loam with a clay subsoil.—*J. J. Francis, D.L.S., 1882.*



## TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE 34—*Concluded.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie with many swamps and marshes. The soil is a light sand with a light clay subsoil. The land is not well adapted to agriculture.—*J. J. Francis, D.L.S., 1882.*

(*East and south outlines.*)—The country in the southern portion of the  
**13.** township is rolling to hilly prairie. The northern part is hilly and is broken by the course of Pipestone creek. There are numerous ponds of water. Considerable scrub and poplar are found. Pipestone creek is a fresh-water stream of about twenty feet in width and from three to five feet deep. The township is well adapted to grazing.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*West outline.*)—The surface is rolling prairie with a few bluffs and low, bare hills. The soil is a light sandy loam. There are a few swamps. A few creeks of good water are found. The country is only fair as agricultural land.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is rolling prairie with a sandy loam soil. Some willow and poplar are found. Section 12 contains a few marshes and swamps. The land, for agricultural purposes, is second-class.—*J. J. Francis, D.L.S., 1882.*

(*North outline.*)—This line passes through rolling prairie with a few hills  
**14.** and ridges. Some clumps of poplar and scrub are found. The soil is a sandy loam. The land generally is second-class.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1880.*

(*East outline.*)—The country along this line is somewhat hilly and gravelly. There are a few clumps of poplar and small brush. It is fair agricultural land.—*Staunton and Jones, D.L.S., 1881.*

(*West outline.*)—The surface is rolling with swamps and occasional bluffs of poplar and willow scrub. The soil is a light sandy loam.—*A. C. Webb, D.L.S., 1879.*

(*Subdivision.*)—This township is nearly all hilly, stony or gravelly land with some clumps of poplar and small bush.—*Staunton and Jones, D.L.S., 1881.*











